BLUEBERRY COVE REGISTRATION

NAME_____ TEL. NO._____ HOME

STREET_____ TEL. NO._____ WORK

CITY_____ STATE_____ # OF PEOPLE_____

1st CHOICE_____ RATE_____

2nd CHOICE_____ RATE_____

3rd CHOICE_____ RATE_____

(See over - Please list 3 choices)

IF NONE OF YOUR CHOICES ARE AVAILABLE, WOULD YOU PREFER THAT WE:

A. Assign a similar space? _____

B. Make a telephone call to you?_____
(List tel. no. above)

C. Return your reservation check?_____

D. Other?_____

PLEASE ENCLOSE YOUR CHECK (s) FOR $40.00 PER PERSON. BALANCE DUE UPON ARRIVAL.

****PLEASE HELP US TO PLAN THE WEEKEND MENU BY ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING:****

DO YOU EAT MEAT ? Yes_____ No _____

SUNDAY EVENING MEAL Chicken? _____ Lobster? _____

Date _____ Signature ****_____

BARNACLE $55.00
Toilet
Shower
Electricity

PERIWINKLE $70.00
Private Bath
Kitchen
Double Bed
Electricity

PERIWINKLE II $55.00
Toilet
Washup
Electricity

INFIRMARY $55.00
Toilet
Common Shower
Electricity

SEAGULL $55.00
Toilet
Common Shower
Electricity

GIG $47.50
Shared Toilet
& Shower
Lanterns

PORTHOLE $47.50
Shared Toilet
& Shower
Lanterns

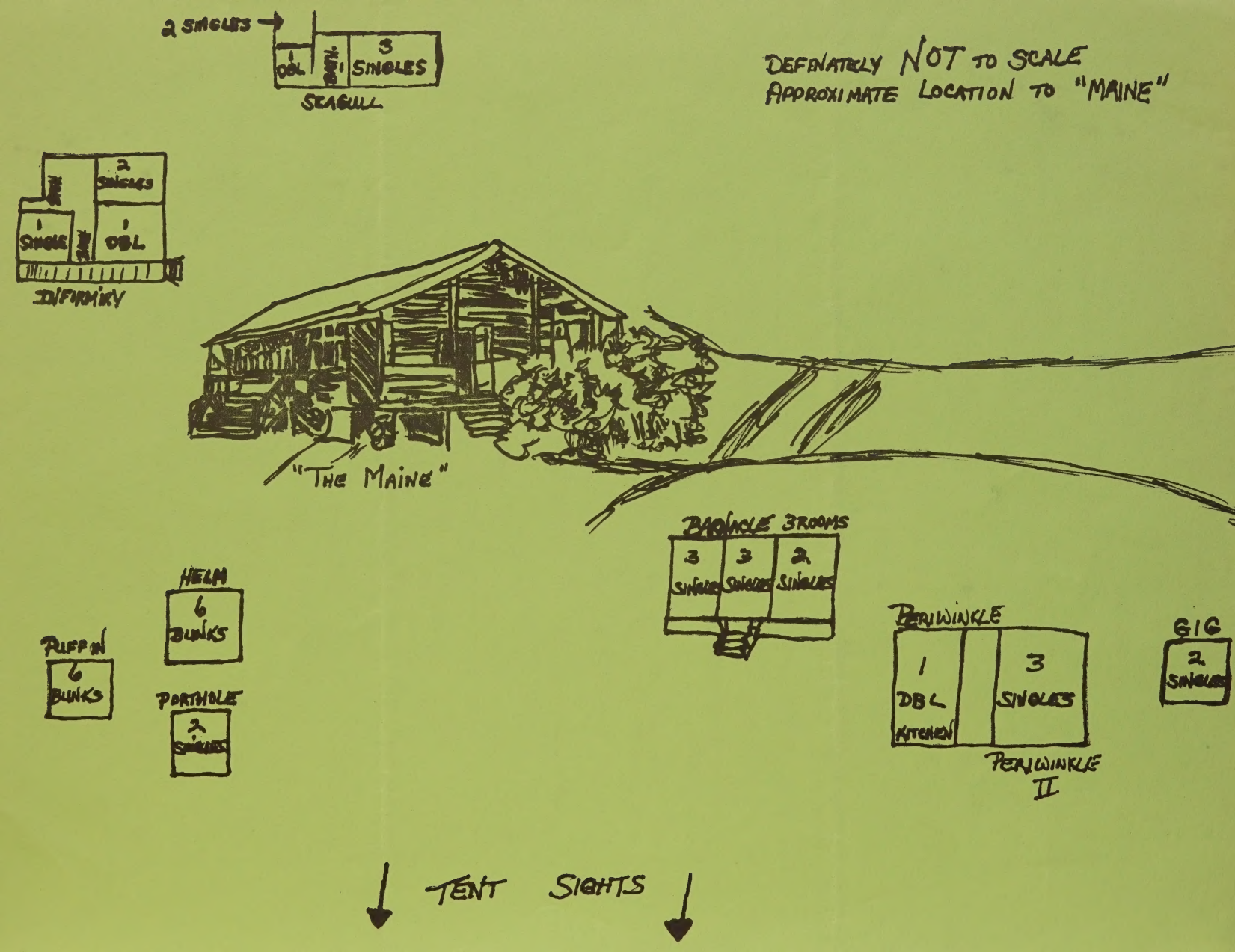
PUFFIN $47.50
Shared Toilet
& Shower
Portable Lights

HELM $47.50
Shared Toilet
& Shower
Portable Lights

CAMPING SIGHTS

$40.00
No Electricity

PRICES ARE PER PERSON FOR THE WEEKEND.


2 SINGLES
1 DBL
1 SINGLE
3 SINGLES
SEAGULL
DEFINATELY NOT TO SCALE
APPROXIMATE LOCATION TO "MAINE"
2 SINGLES
1 SINGLE
1 DBL
INFIRMARY
"THE MAINE"
BARNACLE 3 ROOMS
3 SINGLES
3 SINGLES
2 SINGLES
HELM
6 BUNKS
PUFFIN
6 BUNKS
PORTHOLE
2 SINGLES
PERIWINKLE
1 DBL KITCHEN
3 SINGLES
PERIWINKLE II
GIC
2 SINGLES
TENT SIGHTS

OLE' Pool Party — Pot Luck OLE'

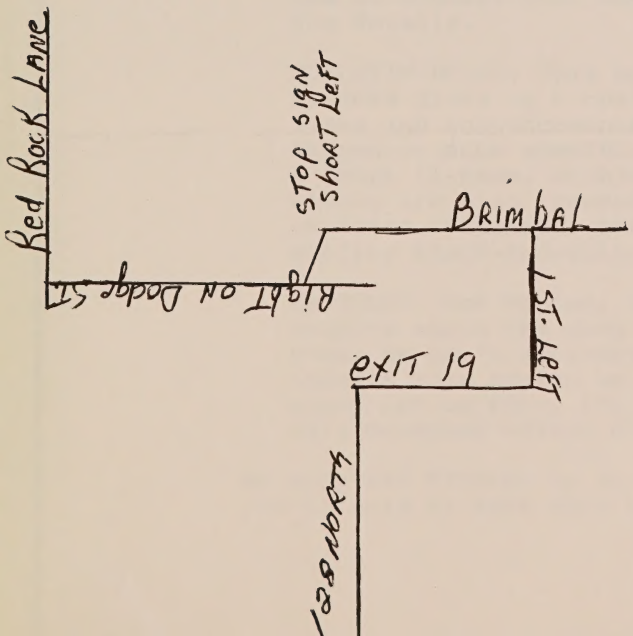
Peg Buttrick's 1:00 – 7:00
Saturday Aug. 20, 1983

FUN - FUN
Swimming Pool
Games

$3.00 Cover Charge

Bring Swim Suit
Dish to Share
Drinks
Lawn Chairs

1 Red Rock Lane
Beverly
922-3725



RT. 128 N to exit 19,
Then First Left.
Left again on Brimbal Ave
Short Left at stop sign
Then Right onto Dodge St.
Red Rock Lane is the
Sixth Street on the Right.

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https://archive.org/details/2174.11.12

BAY WINDOWS

PO Box 2783 · Boston, Mass. 02208 · 617-542-5679

Hello --

By now I hope you're familiar with BAY WINDOWS and will agree that we are making steady progress toward the goal stated in our first issue: to help build a healthier, more active gay and lesbian community in the greater Boston area.

Your group is also working toward that goal, and we'd like to help. Here are some of the things that I hope you'll keep us in mind for:

CALENDAR LISTINGS: Use our calendar to list your special events, your weekly or monthly meetings, and anything else that gives our readers a way to get involved in what you're doing.

CLASSIFIEDS: We've just started a new yearly classified rate. For just $50 a year, you can now have a five-line classified in every issue announcing your existence and telling people how to contact you. See any recent Bay Windows for details.

BULLETIN BOARD: This new feature of Bay Windows gives us a chance to print short news items and announcements about your group. If you've done something significant, send us a short (1-page, double-spaced) article about it. Photos are also tremendously helpful in catching readers' attention; but they must be good-quality black-and-white prints.

ARTICLES: One by one, we're trying to publish stories about the many different groups in town. We can't do everybody at once but if there's some reason we should cover your group soon, let us know. (To discuss story ideas, call managing editor Judy Woods.)

We want BAY WINDOWS to be your newspaper; I hope you'll help us make that happen.

Sasha Abyson

BAY WINDOWS

PO Box 2783 · Boston, Mass. 02208 · 617-542-5679

BAY WINDOWS CALENDAR LISTING

Please run the following calendar listing in the next issue of Bay Windows:

Name of group:_____

Date of event (Give both day of week and date, i.e. Thursday, Sept. 20):
_____

Time: from _____ am/pm to _____ am/pm

Place:_____

Description of event:_____

_____

_____

Phone number (and name) for readers to contact for more information (i.e. we will print this number):
_____

Phone number for Bay Windows internal use if we have a question. This will not be printed: _____

best times to call: _____

CATEGORY:

- ☐ REGULAR CALENDAR LISTING -- list under the date given above
- ☐ WEEKLY LISTING -- this event/meeting happens every week at the time and place given
- ☐ ON-GOING LISTING -- this event/performance is taking place every day (or most days) for a limited period of time.

RETURN THIS FORM to Bay Windows, 40 Plympton St., Boston, MA 02118

affiliated with Alyson Publications, Inc.

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PO Box 2783 · Boston, Mass. 02208 · 617-542-5679

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best times to call: _____

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ALLIANCE NEWS

News from the Boston Lesbian and Gay Political Alliance September, 1983

Over 250 Attend Reception

BOSTON GAYS GREET STUDDS WITH APPLAUSE AND APPRECIATION

U.S. Congressman Gerry Studds attended an August 18 private reception hosted by Brian McNaught and sponsored by the Boston Lesbian & Gay Political Alliance and the Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus, and was greeted by applause and appreciation by a packed house of over 250 Boston-area gay men and lesbians.

Studds spent the two hour reception greeting individuals, gave two candid speeches, and also answered questions from the crowd.

Studds referred to the past year as a "long haul," and stated that, "The coming out process is normally difficult when done to one's mother, brother, or cousin — let alone to one's nation." The Congressman told the crowd that telegrams and mail to his Washington office were running 10 favorable letters to every 1 hostile letter — both in communications generated from his own district and in mail from around the nation.

Insisting that he had not yet made a decision about whether or not to run for re-election, Studds stated that he preferred to make the decision after he was out of this current intense "emotional" period. Studds said, "Coming out colors and recolors everything for me," and maintained that his primary motivation throughout the public ordeal of the past month, was that "There be some human way in which the events could be seen as a matter of pride, rather than shame, to the gay community."

The event raised over $6,500 to help defray some of the legal defense expenses of the Congressman. The crowd at the reception included two special visitors from Washington, D.C. — Jeff Levi, director of the National Gay Task Force's Washington office, and Vic Basile director of the Human Rights Campaign Fund. The Human Rights Campaign Fund had signed on as patrons for the event. Other patrons included Stephen Endean of Gay Rights National Lobby, former state representative Elaine Noble, and lesbian attorney Katherine Triantafillou. Among the 60 sponsors for the event were Virginia Apuzzo, executive director of the National Gay Task Force, Susan Green of Gay Rights National Lobby, Reverand Bob Wheatly, and Kathy Travers, executive director of Gay & Lesbian Advocates and Defenders.

LAST CALL FOR VOTER REGISTRATION

Robert P. Wasson, Jr.

From Saturday, August 20 until Wednesday, September 7, the Boston Elections Department will conduct special voter registration sessions in all 22 of the city's wards. The hours for these special voter registration sessions will be from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday–Friday and noon until 8 p.m. on Saturday. On the last day for voter registration, Wednesday, September 7, these 22 locations will be open from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

As many of you know, Federal District Court judge Andrew Caffrey recently enjoined the city from using the original nine districts drawn by

continued on page 2

Be an active, involved participant!
Attend the Boston Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance

QUARTERLY MEETING

Tuesday, September 13, 1983
University of Mass. in Park Square
Room 222 7:30 p.m.

Agenda includes: Upcoming Boston Primary, Community Recognition Evening, Fair Housing Home-Rule Petition

Monthly Forum Begins:

AIDS FORUM FOR WOMEN SET FOR SEP. 21

The Boston Lesbian & Gay Political Alliance will be sponsoring an AIDS Forum for Women on Wednesday evening, September 21st at the Arlington Street Church in Boston. The forum will begin at 7:30 and is free of charge.

The forum will provide basic information on the medical, social and psychological aspects of AIDS, particularly as it involves the Boston area. Special attention will be given to the connection between response to the health care needs of women and gay people, the political implications of AIDS for lesbians and feminists, and local resources available to concerned women.

Speakers include Cindy Patton, managing editor of *Gay Community News*, Rhonda Linde, staff psychologist at the Fenway Community Health Center and a member of the AIDS Action Committee, and Ann Maguire, vice-chair of the Alliance.

This is the first in a series of monthly forums sponsored by BL/GPA on issues of concern to the lesbian and gay community in Boston.

MASS. COURT SUPPORTS CUSTODY RIGHTS OF LESBIAN MOTHERS

Judge Charlotte Perretta of the State Appeals Court has issued a ruling stating that a lesbian relationship is not in itself grounds for denying a mother legal joint custody of her child. The August 9th ruling affirmed an earlier ruling by Middlesex Probate Court Judge James Sweeney that stated that the child spend equal time with each of his parents.

The case, identified only as John Doe versus Mary Doe, stated that the wife left her husband and moved out of their home in 1978 with their son, identified as "David," due to marital tensions. The couple agreed on a joint custody arrangement, giving each parent equal time with the boy.

In 1979, another woman moved in with the mother "and they have a homosexual relationship to which the wife stipulated at the time of the trial," stated Judge Perretta. The husband filed for sole custody in 1980, citing that the conflict between the parents was not "in the best interests of the child."

The Probate Court judge had visited both parent's homes and found that they were both "good parents." The judge found that the boy preferred to live in a joint custody situation and found that he had a "comfortable" relationship with his mother's lover. Judge Perretta ruled, "There is no evidence to show that the wife's lifestyle will adversely affect David."

Cindy Rizzo, a lesbian attorney with the Boston firm Ward, Rizzo and Lund told the *Alliance News*, "This decision by Judge Perretta, who also decided the 1981 Gay Pride March case in our favor, builds on the already positive ruling in 1980 that a parent's homosexuality in and of itself should not necessarily mean that he or she will be denied custody. The question of retaining custody when one has a live-in lover is an issue that is being hotly contested in many states across the country and is, I feel, a true test of whether courts will begin to see us as acceptable parents, based on their standards. The decision still points up the need to bolster these cases with extensive psychological expert examination and testimony. Unfortunately, when we want our kids, we still must show judges that we are 'the best little parents in the world.'"

Richard Burns, president of the Board of Directors of Boston's Gay & Lesbian Advocates & Defenders and a member of the Alliance's Steering Committee said, "Judge Perretta's decision is certainly a landmark victory for gay people. It highlights, however, just how vulnerable we are as parents and as potential parents, and emphasizes the urgency of the need for us always to be prepared to fight in the courts."

LAST CALL FOR VOTER REGISTRATION

continued from page 1

city council because the district lines violated the "one person, one vote" requirement of the U.S. Constitution. The council has shifted ten of the approximately 250 precincts in the city to meet this requirement.

The mayor has approved the newly drawn district lines and a Home Rule bill, which would postpone the September preliminary election until October 11 and the November general election until November 15. This would enable new candidates who wish to run under the newly drawn district lines to do so. Unless the Home Rule petition is approved by the legislature and signed by the governor, this will indeed be the "last call" for voter registration.

Registering to vote is simple and quick. All you need is a driver's license, utility bill or bank statement with your name and address on it for identification. Yes, Virginia, there is a form to fill out, but it asks such "difficult" questions as your name, address, birth date, birth place and height.

Since the process is so simple, why haven't more lesbians and gay men registered to vote? Many of us say "I haven't lived here long, I don't know the city." Well, as the 1980 federal census confirmed, one in five Bostonians moved to the city from some other part of the country — so you aren't alone in being a recent arrival. Others say "politics is just a waste of time." That may have been true in the past, but it certainly is not true now. For the first time in over a generation, Bostonians will be electing their city council and school committee primarily from districts instead of exclusively on an at-large basis. Under the at-large system, progressive candidates sympathetic to our needs and interests were often swamped by the candidates from the more ethnic and conservative outlying neighborhoods. Now, nine city councilors and nine school committee members will be elected from districts of approximately 63,000 persons and only four will be elected on an at-large basis to each of those bodies. In addition, for the first time in 16 years, Kevin White will not be a mayoral candidate. This ensures that there will be new leadership in city hall.

Lesbians and gay men owe it to themselves and to each other to ensure that the new mayor, city council and school committee will be with us in mind and spirit, or at least will vote "right" out of concern for our voting clout. Let's get organized and demand those basic human rights that are ours!

Note the following places at which special voter registration sessions will be conducted. Either register to vote yourself or pass along the information to a friend.

Allston-Brighton: firehouse, Union Sq and also at Oak Sq. *Back Bay:* fire house, Hereford/Boylston. *Beacon Hill:* fire house, Mt. Vernon/Charles. *Charlestown:* fire house, Bunker Hill/Main. *Codman Sq./Dorchester:* Codman Sq. Old Library. *East Boston:* East Boston Social Ctr. *Hyde Park:* Hyde Park Mun. Bdg, 1179 River St. *Jamaica Plain:* fire house, 1870 Columbus Av. *Mission Hill:* Parks Community Bdg. *North Dorchester:* fire house, 975 Blue Hill Ave. *Roslindale:* fire house, 659 Centre St. *Roxbury:* 12th St. Baptist Church. *South Boston:* fire house, D St. *South End:* fire house, W. Concord/Tremont and also at City Hosp. main entrance. *West Roxbury:* fire house, 1940 Centre St.

ANTI-GAY LEGISLATORS RESIST STRONG FAIR HOUSING LAW

Last year the City of Boston, under threat of loss of over $20 million in federal funds, adopted a far-reaching fair housing ordinance. The new law prohibited discrimination in housing based on sexual preference in addition to the usual categories of race, sex, religion, age and marital status. The inclusion of lesbians and gay men makes the Boston Fair Housing Ordinance the first civil right *law* covering Boston's gay citizens. The Fair Housing Commission established by the ordinance was given broad authority to investigate housing discrimination comlaints, including subpoena powers. The major flaw in the ordinance, however, was a lack of any significant enforcement powers for the Commission, that is, the ability to impose fines against landlords and realtors who discriminate.

As with the original ordinance, any amendment must be approved by the Massachusetts legislature. A home rule petition to the legislature giving the Fair Housing Commission strong enforcement powers died in committee in the 1982 legislative session. A similar petition was forwarded to the legislature again this year. Its fate is uncertain.

Under the proposed amendments, the Commission would have the power to levy civil penalties of up to $10,000, award legal fees to successful complainants and award compensatory damages to people who have experienced discrimination in housing. Thus, discrimination could become very costly to landlords, realtors and property owners. At the same time tenants and home buyers would have real incentives to pursue the expensive, time consuming and often emotionally draining complaint process.

Frank Jones of the Boston Committee has alerted supporters of fair housing that the home rule petition could die again this year. While few legislators will publicly oppose anti-discrimination legislation, a theme that has repeatedly surfaced in private discussions with members of the Boston legislative delegation is oppostion to "sexual preference" as a protected category. Whether this is a substantive objection or a smokescreen to weaken anti-discrimination efforts in one of the country's most segregated cities is difficult to know.

Public opposition, however, is not required to kill a bill in the legislature. Most bills die in committee. The home rule petition was referred to the Joint Judiciary Committee on July 11. The Committee had ten days to act on the bill to keep it alive. The committee *did* vote to extend the deadline for formal action until September and a public hearing was held in early August. (See Alliance testimony given by Tim McFeeley, in accompanying box.) Keeping the bill alive was probably the result of many phone calls received by committee members from constituents. At BL/GPA's July meeting members were urged to call their state representatives and senators, particularly ones on the Judiciary Committee.

Hopefully, the bill will still be alive by the time this issue of the newsletter reaches you. The best way to find out its status is to call Jane Bowers of the Fair Housing Commission at 725-4408.

- If the bill is still in committee call members of the Boston Delegation on the committee:
  Sen. Michael LoPresti (722-1634)
  Sen. Arthur Lewis (722-1348)
  Sen. George Bachrach (722-1280)
  Rep. Michael Flaherty (722-2396)
  Rep. Charles Doyle (722-2692)
  Rep. Sal Di Masi (722-2692)
  Rep. Thomas Fineran (722-2370).
  If any of the above are your Senator or Representative, a call from you identifying yourself as a constituent is very important.
- If the bill has been voted out of committee, a call to your own Senator and Representative urging support is important.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR H. 6557 BEFORE JOINT JUDICIARY COMMITTEE BY BL/GPA — AUGUST 11, 1983

My name is Timothy McFeeley. I am a resident, homeowner and taxpayer in the City of Boston. I also work in Boston as an attorney. I am here today representing the Boston Lesbian and Gay Political Alliance which I presently serve as Treasurer.

When the Mayor and City Council adopted the fair Housing Ordinance in 1982 and created the Fair Housing Commission, lesbians and gay men rejoiced that at long last the City, in which we work and reside and which we support with our taxes, had recognized our existence, our oppression and our struggle for justice and fair treatment, at least in the area of housing.

I am here today *not* to debate the merits of nondiscrimination against gay people in housing in this City — that issue is one that our elected city officials have properly supported. Rather, I'm here to urge you to endorse the principle of home rule — the democratic precept of self-government — and to grant the Fair Housing Commission the enforcement powers of cease and desist orders, civil fines and compensatory damages that will permit the Commission to carry out the policies adopted by the citizens of Boston through their elected representatives. Boston is often criticized for its regressive policies toward racial and other minorities. Here is an example of a progressive approach taken by the City. It would be ironic and tragic for the General Court to frustrate this positive step by the body politic of Boston.

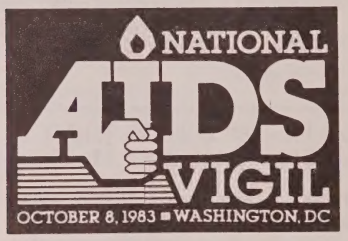
It is meaningless to say that one is against discrimination but does not believe that discrimination should be punished when the effect of that discrimination is to deny a basic human need to the innocent. It is incumbent upon this Committee and the General Court to carry out their responsibility to the minority populations in Boston — to protect people from being turned out of their homes and being denied housing because a landlord doesn't like their color, religion, sex, age or sexual preference.

I am certain that in each of your lives there is someone whom you admire and respect who is gay — perhaps your sister or your nephew or a cousin or a friend or neighbor. When that person is evicted from his or her home because the landlord decides that gay people don't "fit in," I hope you'll be able to say that you did not through indecision or cowardice collaborate with the special interests, but that you helped created a solution and that you respected and assisted the people of Boston in their self-determined best interest to eliminate housing discrimination in our City.

NATIONAL AIDS VIGIL SET FOR OCTOBER 8 IN WASHINGTON

A coalition of gay and mainstream organizations have announced a candlelight vigil to take place on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. on the evening of Saturday, October 8. The coalition hopes to call attention to the plight of people with AIDS and demand increased federal funding for AIDS-related research and health care.

Endorsers and commissioners for the vigil include Mass. Senator Edward Kennedy, Judy Goldsmith, President of the National Organization for Women, Virginia Apuzzo, Excecutive Director of the National Gay Task Force, Mayor Marion Barry of Washington, D.C., Steve Endean,



Executive Director of Gay Rights National Lobby, Gilberto Gerald, President of the National Coalition of Black Gays, Midge Costana, former assistant to President Carter, and Bella Abzug, President of Women U.S.A.

Friday, October 7 will be a day devoted to lobbying Congress on the need for increased AIDS funding and on Saturday, October 8, an AIDS educational forum will take place in Washington D.C. At dusk, the candlelight procession will begin and march down Pennsylvania Avenue.

For more information, contact the National AIDS Vigil Commission at 202-463-8561. For local transportation plans, keep your eyes on the local gay press.

SEPTEMBER CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Sept. 13 Tuesday	**IMPORTANT QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE ALLIANCE,** 7:30 at U.Mass. in Park Square, Room 222.
Sept. 14 Wednesday	**Community Networking Breakfast,** sponsored by the Alliance and the Caucus at Cafe Calypso, for representatives of Boston area gay/lesbian organizations. Invitations only. Please write to the Alliance if your group is not receiving an invitation.
	FUNDRAISER For City Council Canidatee Ben Haith and School Committee Candidate Tom Payne — the BLGPA endorsed candidates in District 7. 7-9 p.m. at 48 Centre St. Roxbury-Fort Hill. $10 suggested donation.
Sept. 21 Wednesday	**A.I.D.S. FORUM FOR WOMEN,** at the Arlington Street Church, 7:30. Featuring Rhonda Linde from Fenway Community Health Center, Cindy Patton from *GCN* and Ann Maguire, BLGPA. Free admission. The first in a series of monthly forums, sponsored by the Alliance.
Sept. 22 Thursday	**Human Rights Campaign Fund Dinner** at the Parker House. Watch local press for further information.

The Alliance holds Quarterly Meetings in March, June, September and December and an Annual Meeting in January. Special Meetings are also held and will be advertised in this newsletter and other publications. These meetings are all open to the public.

Steering Committee Meetings are open to Steering Committee members only, although Alliance members with appropriate business for the Steering Committee may be invited to attend by calling Eric Rofes, evenings at 247-3910 (keep trying), or writing to our mailing address: P.O. Box 65, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117.

ALLIANCE RESPONDS TO JUDGE CAFFREY'S RULING ON CITY DISTRICTS

Judge Caffrey's ruling on July 26 which enjoined the city from conducting any election under the current district election plans brought prompt response from the Boston Lesbian & Gay Political Alliance.

At a well-publicized press conference, which received considerable television news coverage, Ann Maguire, vice-chair of the Alliance said, "We support the contention of the plaintiffs that the lines, as drawn, violate the constitutional principle of one person, one vote, as well as deny appropriate minority representation.

As we go to press, new districts are not expected to bring changes to the Alliance's endorsements in particular districts. The Alliance Steering Committee has announced that, pending only major changes in the districts, a review of endorsements would need to take place at the Quarterly Meeting, scheduled for September 13 at 7:30 at the University of Massachusetts, Room 222.

Alliance Officers and Steering Committee

Eric E. Rofes, Chairperson
Ann Maguire, Vice-Chairperson
Tim McFeeley, Treasurer
Kris Jackson, Secretary

Steering Committee members include: Sheri Barden, Richard Burns, Jo Ann DiOrio, Ian Johnson, Lois Johnson, Tom Hehir, Larry Kessler, Kevin McFadden, Lee Soucie, Urvashi Vaid, and Bob Wasson.

The *Alliance News* is the monthly publication of the Boston Lesbian and Gay Political Alliance. Articles published in the *Alliance News* represent the opinions of the author only and not the entire Alliance membership, Steering Committee or other body, unless stated. Articles and letters to the editor should be sent by the 20th of each month to BL/GPA NEWS, P.O. Box 65, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117.

To become a member of the Alliance, and receive the monthly *Alliance News*, send $10 to the BL/GPA address above. To vote, members must be registered voters in the city of Boston. If you would like to be on our confidential mailing list and receive the monthly *Alliance News*, please let us know. The Alliance is strengthened by your financial contributions which may be sent at any time to the Alliance mailing address above and will be gratefully acknowledged.

The *Alliance News* is edited by Eric E. Rofes, typeset by Alyson Publications, Inc., and printed by Copy Cellar.

Please Join Us At

***Boston Lesbian and Gay Political Alliance Night* at**

The New Ehrlich Theatre

AT THE BOSTON CENTER FOR THE ARTS

for

Fifth of July

by Lanford Wilson, directed by Judy Braha

This funny & poignant award-winning play, brings together the members of the extraordinary Talley family over a long holiday weekend. Meet Ken Talley, a gay Vietnam Veteran coming to terms with his family and his disability, Jed, his sensitive and understanding lover, Gwen Landis, a nymphomaniac heiress, and crusty Aunt Sally, who carries Uncle Matt's ashes around in a candy box!

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1983

The New Ehrlich Theatre, 539 Tremont Street in the South End

Performance at 8:00

A Wine & Cheese Reception with the cast & director will follow the production

A Benefit Performance for the Boston Lesbian & Gay Political Alliance

Limited Seating . . . . . Reserve Your Ticket Today . . . . . Alliance Night At The New Ehrlich Theatre

☐**Please reserve _____ tickets for me at $15 per ticket. Total cost: $_____**

I will pay by ☐Visa ☐MasterCard ☐Check (enclosed, made out to "BLGPA")

Card #:_____ Expiration Date:_____

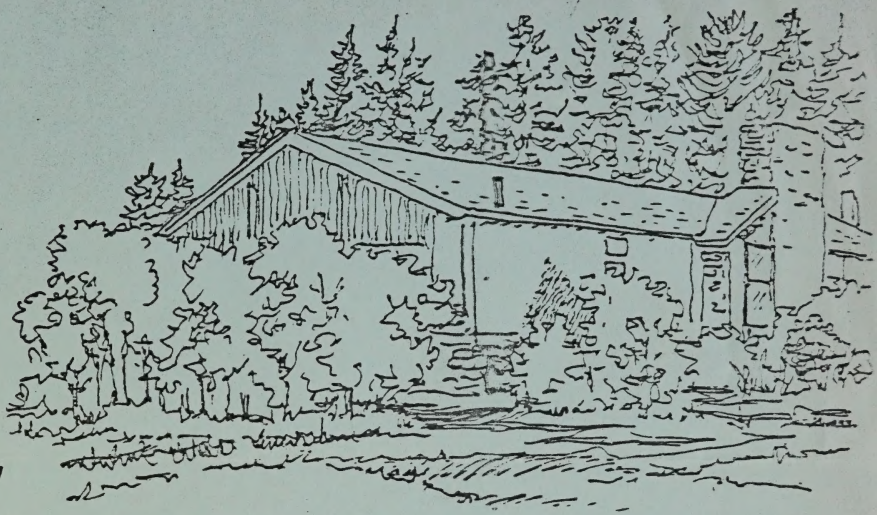
TICKETS WILL BE WAITING FOR YOU AT THE DOOR ON THE EVENING OF THE PERFORMANCE

Name: _____

Address & Zip Code _____

Clip & return this form to BLGPA, P.O. Box 65, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117

Olé



4th ANNUAL LABOR DAY WEEKEND -

BLUEBERRY COVE, MAINE

SEPT. 2, 3, 4, 5

ACTIVITIES

- Workshops & Raps
- Swimming
- Sunbathing
- Fishing
- Clam digging
- Sharing in cooking and clean-up
- Connections with old and new friends
- Hiking & Biking
- Nature walks
- Boating
- Dancing
- Campfire sing

*Suggested workshops:

Writing, Feminist therapy informal discussion, ETC.?

Bring your own ideas and skills.

BRING

- Bedding
- Pillows
- Warm clothing
- Rain gear
- Swim suit
- Musical instruments.
- Games
- Sports equip.
- Camera
- Records for dancing.

NO PETS, PLEASE

DIRECTIONS

From Boston take Rt. 95 North to Brunswick, Maine. Then take Rt. 1 To Thomaston. Then take Rt. 131 South To Tenants Harbor - go through the town and stay on 131 (makes a left beyond town). Follow 131 to Hart Neck Rd. and Turn left. A sign will be posted there for Blueberry Cove and another sign at the driveway to the camp.

BLUEBERRY COVE - TENANTS HARBOR
PHONE (207) 372-6353

The weekend is from 5P.M. Friday til after lunch Monday, including 9 meals. At least $40 toward the full fee for each reservation must be received by Beverly Matthews 186 Sherman St. Cambridge, MA. 02140 by August 20th. Please remit full fee if possible! Limited to 45 women. Reservation info on enclosed sheet. You may wish to bring a bike, lawn chair, flashlight, towel, and readings to share on Sunday nite. Please provide for your special dietary needs.

Scholarships are available, but Limited this year. Apply early and please pay something if you can.

FOR CAR POOLING, CONTACT BEV. 497-5567 HAVE MORE FUN AND SAVE $ BY SHARING A RIDE!

1983
Gay Civil Rights Legislation in Massachusetts

Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus

WHO are we?

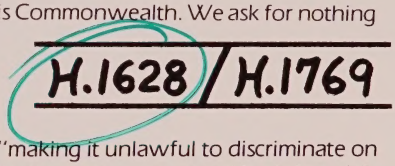
We are approximately 600,000 citizens of the state of Massachusetts. We live in every large city and every small hamlet across our state. We are employed; we are taxpayers; we are voters. We come from all races, religions, ethnic groups, backgrounds, and ages. We are active and productive citizens of the state of Massachusetts.

And we are gay.

WHAT are we asking for?

You have met a gay person today—but you don't know it. Not because we're ashamed to tell you, but because we're afraid. We may be refused employment in a job we are qualified for or dismissed from one we have held. We may be denied housing, credit, mortgages, or insurance. We may be turned away from labor unions, commercial leases, or public accommodations. We may be discriminated against in many, many ways. And there is nothing we can do about it.

We are asking for the same rights guaranteed by law to all citizens of this Commonwealth. We ask for nothing more than what is due; we ask for nothing less than what is fair.

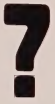


WHERE are the Gay Rights Bills?

Two Gay Civil Rights Bills have been filed this year. The first is H. 1628 "making it unlawful to discriminate on the basis of sexual preference." The second is H.1769 "defining the right to work on an equal basis in public employment."

WHEN will they be passed?

1983 marks the 10th anniversary of the Mass. Gay Political Caucus. It also marks the 10th year of filing Gay Civil Rights legislation. Massachusetts, long a frontrunner in forming national policy, the home of freedom and liberty, can be proud of its record of affirming and guaranteeing the basic civil rights of its citizens. In this legislative year of 1983, the gay and lesbian population of this Commonwealth ask that we be guaranteed those same rights.



WHY do we need these laws?

Gay men and lesbians are dismissed from jobs in this state because of our sexual preference. Though we may meet every standard for housing or for credit, we may be refused because of our personal, private sexual orientation. There are no laws in this Commonwealth to protect us from these insidious forms of discrimination.

Being different does not make us inferior; being gay does not make us incapable. We are asking for no special treatment – and we expect none – only equal treatment under the law.

HOW can you help?

You can help in these three ways.

First—Read through this brochure so that you can be informed about the legislation on which you will be asked to vote.

Second—Take a few moments to imagine that you are "different" in some way and that, as a result of this difference, you are forced to spend your life in fear. Exposure may mean denial of your basic civil rights—and there is no law to protect you.

Third—Give serious consideration to our request and vote **YES** on Bills H.1628 and H.1769.

1983 Gay Civil Rights Legislation in Massachusetts

- McCauley vs. The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination

Mr. McCauley was forced to leave his job at The Fan Club in Boston because of verbal and physical harassment directed toward him because he was gay. Six other Fan Club employees signed statements saying that they witnessed Vincent Donato, co-owner of the club, abusing Mr. McCauley and other gay employees.

The case finally reached the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court which ruled that the MCAD would not be able to handle the case because the statutory language of the law in question, Chapter 151B of the General Laws, Section 4, did not include the words "sexual preference."

Mr. McCauley had no legal right of protection according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Case in Point

- Madsen vs. The Christian Science Monitor
- Ogan vs. The Christian Science Monitor

Christine Madsen, a reporter and editor for the Christian Science Monitor, and James Ogan, a cost analyst for the Monitor, were both fired from their jobs for being gay. Both have lawsuits pending against the newspaper.

Katherine Triantafillo, attorney for Ms. Madsen, has said that her client's sexual preference had never affected her job performance and that Ms. Madsen has been unable to find comparable work since losing her job at the Monitor.

Mr. Ogan and Ms. Madsen have no legal right of protection according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

—The Advocate, February, 1983

H.1628 (summary)

MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL PREFERENCE

This bill prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual preference in employment, housing, labor unions, leasing commercial space, mortgages, credit, insurance, and public accommodations. The bill would amend Chapter 151B and Chapter 272, Sections 92A and 98 of the General Laws of Massachusetts, which presently forbid discrimination in the above areas on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, or ancestry. The words "sexual preference" would be added after the word "sex" and before the word "age". The bill would empower the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination to adjudicate cases of discrimination.

H.1769 (summary)

DEFINING THE RIGHT TO WORK ON AN EQUAL BASIS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

This bill would prohibit discrimination in state and civil service employment on the basis of sexual preference. Chapter 31 of the General Laws would be amended by inserting after section 7 the following:

> "It shall be the right of all citizens to work on an equal basis in public employment, and it shall be an unlawful practice, because of sexual preference of any individual, to refuse to hire or employ or to bar or discharge from employment such individual in compensation or in terms, conditions or privileges of employment, unless based on a bona fide occupational qualification."

Statements of Support

"I have always been a strong supporter of civil rights. Each person is born with certain inalienable rights, and it is unquestionably wrong to withhold these rights from certain minorities. For instance, a job should be given on the basis of merit not on the basis of an irrelevant factor such as one's sexual preference. Access to housing, insurance, credit and public accommodations are human rights, not privileges. As such, I will continue my support of our state's pursuit of civil liberties for all its citizens."

—Senator George Bachrach
Massachusetts Senate

"I believe our party's platform should commit itself to the passage of an executive order prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation in government programs, and the enactment of legislation protecting the civil rights of those who have historically been stigmatized on the basis of sexual orientation."

—Edward M. Kennedy
U.S. Senator

"It is the policy of the City of Boston to see that each individual, regardless of his/her sexual orientation, shall have equal access to municipal employment and city service."

—Executive Order
City of Boston, 1982

"As a matter of consistency and simple justice, we should not allow discrimination in employment to be based on sexual orientation. If such discriminatory practices are not made illegal, the right to privacy of an estimated 10% of the population will continue to be devalued—along with their dignity and self-respect."

—Paul Tsongas
U.S. Senator

"I will continue to ask for a society in which each individual is judged fairly on his or her individual merit and I will continue to work to end discrimination against people based on race, sex, religion or sexual orientation."

—Representative Barney Frank
U.S. House of Representatives

"The question of "gay rights" is a misnomer. The real issue is one of civil rights, not only for homosexual men and women but for all Americans. Our nation has made considerable progress in recent years toward safeguarding the rights of racial and religious minorities, of women and of the handicapped . . . The time is long overdue to enact statutory protections for gay persons as well."

—Representative Gerry E. Studds
U.S. House of Representatives

"I wish to speak for a favorable vote by this Committee on House Bill 1769, an Act Defining the Right to Work on an Equal Basis In Public Employment . . . Legislation such as this is required to be enacted into law. It is a minimum expectation and demand: in public employment, where all are equal as citizens and payers of taxes that pay the salaries of all public employees, there must be equal guarantees of employment permanence, without discrimination other than that which has to do with "bona fide occupational qualification." This Committee and the General Court will, I trust, agree that this is no more than fair, no more than just."

—The Reverend Robert P. Wheatly
Unitarian Universalist Association

Sponsors

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Thomas Vallely
Michael Barrett
William Benson
Royal Bolling, Jr.
Doris Bunte
John Businger
Howard Cahoon
David Cohen
James Collins
Stephen Doran
Sal DiMasi
Thomas Gallagher
Mary Jane Gibson
Sandra Graham
Barbara Gray
Phillip Johnston
Eleanor Meyerson
William Nagle
Susan Schur
Theodore Speliotis
Susan Tucker

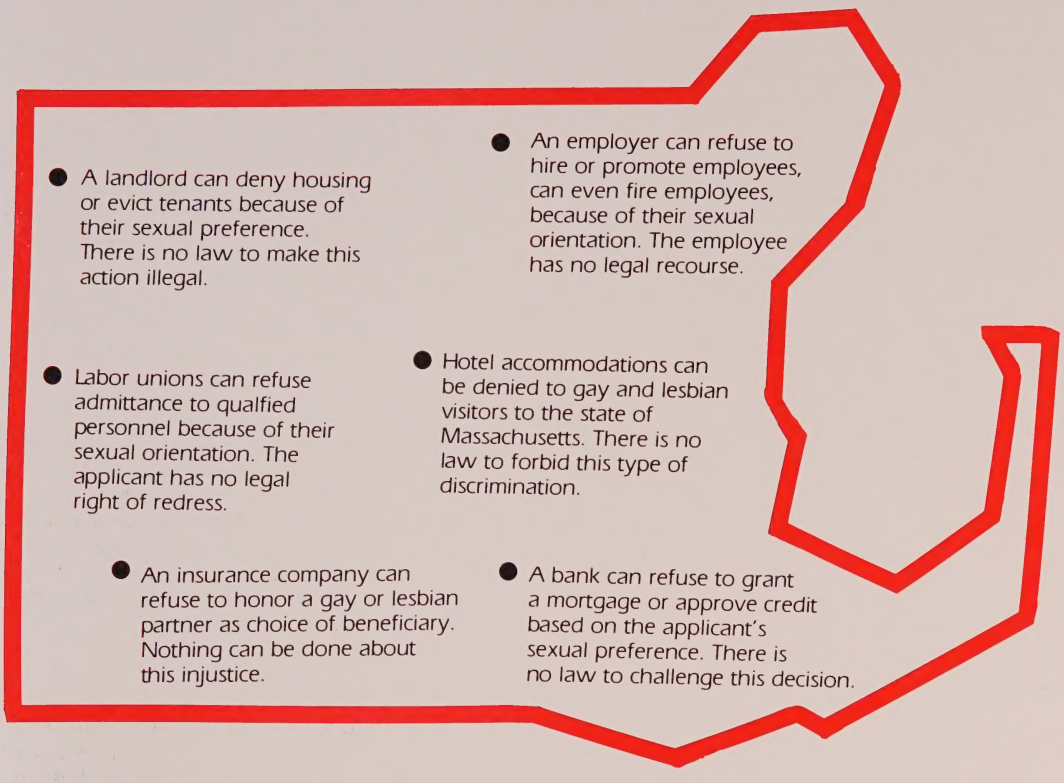
STATE SENATORS

George Bachrach
Jack Backman
Royal Bolling, Sr.
Edward Burke
Allan McKinnon

1981 1982 1983

MGPC
MASSACHUSETTS GAY POLITICAL CAUCUS

Did You Know . . . ?



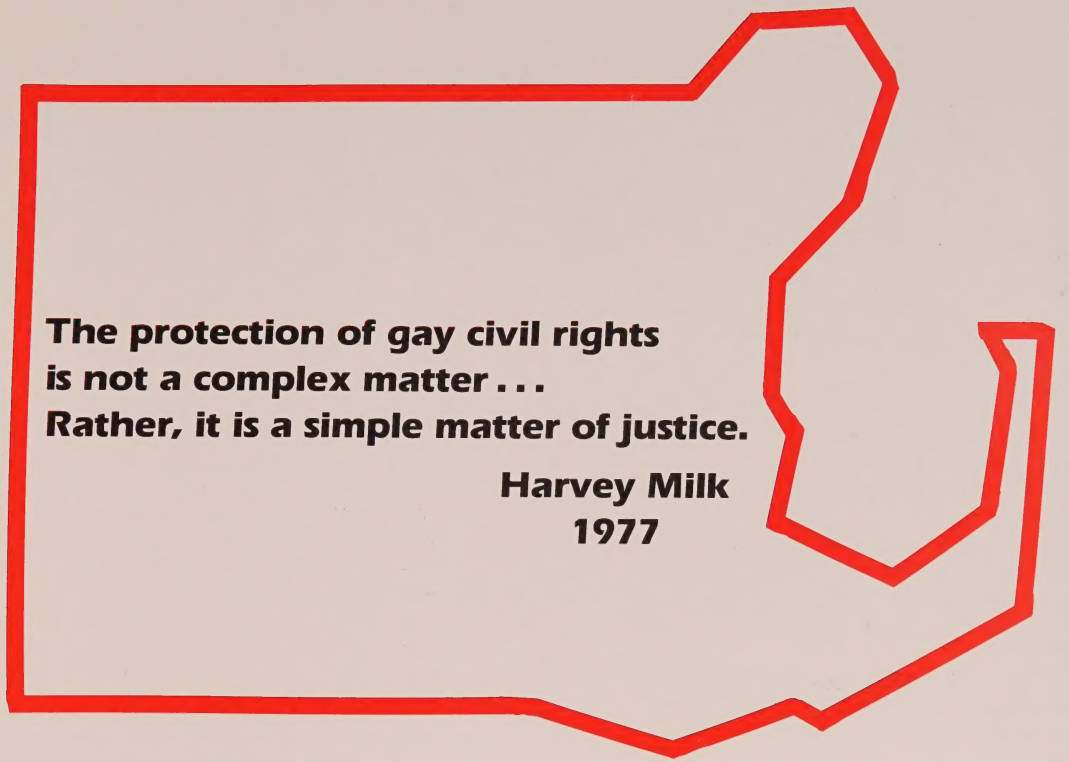
- A landlord can deny housing or evict tenants because of their sexual preference. There is no law to make this action illegal.
- An employer can refuse to hire or promote employees, can even fire employees, because of their sexual orientation. The employee has no legal recourse.
- Labor unions can refuse admittance to qualfied personnel because of their sexual orientation. The applicant has no legal right of redress.
- Hotel accommodations can be denied to gay and lesbian visitors to the state of Massachusetts. There is no law to forbid this type of discrimination.
- An insurance company can refuse to honor a gay or lesbian partner as choice of beneficiary. Nothing can be done about this injustice.
- A bank can refuse to grant a mortgage or approve credit based on the applicant's sexual preference. There is no law to challenge this decision.

The Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus was founded in 1973 and has been actively working for ten years to insure the basic civil rights of the gay and lesbian citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Within these ten years, our base of support has grown steadily, in the House and Senate, from three sponsors to twenty-six sponsors. In addition, support for our organization includes our United States Senators, Edward Kennedy and Paul Tsongas, and our Governor, Michael Dukakis. Also, a plank in the Massachusetts Democratic Party Platform supports the passage of our bills.

In 1982 Republican Governor Dreyfus of Wisconsin signed into law legislation insuring the basic civil rights of gay and lesbian citizens in that state. Representatives from the office of Governor Michael Dukakis have indicated to the Caucus that the Governor is supportive of legislation guaranteeing the civil rights of gays and lesbians in the state of Massachusetts and will sign such legislation into law.

These legislative bills do not ask for quota hiring nor will their passage into law cost the State or private enterprise any additional monies. The bills will, however, give gay and lesbian citizens of the Commonwealth equal treatment under the law.

We call on you, the members of the Great and General Court, to enact in 1983 the laws which will guarantee the gay and lesbian citizens of Massachusetts their basic civil rights.



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Co-Coordinators

Angelo Logiudice
Editor

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1982
Gay Civil Rights Legislation in Massachusetts

Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus

1982 GAY CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

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As a matter of consistency and simple justice, we should not allow discrimination in employment to be based on sexual orientation... If such discriminatory practices are not made illegal, the right to privacy of an estimated 10 percent of the population will continue to be devalued--along with their dignity and self-respect.

Paul Tsongas
United States Senator
October 6, 1981

Inequality and injustice still take their toll in our national life. To correct them must remain high on our list of national priorities. That is why I have co-sponsored the Tsongas Bill....to assure the simple justice of non-discrimination.

Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senator
October 30, 1981

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TO MEMBERS OF THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT.

Many issues will cross your desk and demand your attention during this session. Some of these issues will be ones you have heard before, debated at length and voted on. Many ask why such bills are reintroduced. The answer is simple, there is new evidence which bears a hearing and/or there is a significant and continued need. Both of these reasons hold true for the two bills we propose to the General Court this year.

For the past several years we have come before you to request that you pass a bill "defining the right to work on an equal basis in public employment" and a bill "making it unlawful to discriminate on the basis of sexual preference." Each year we have had a fair hearing and the bills have been reported to the floor of each chamber. However, neither bill has yet made it through both houses in the same year. As a result, the civil rights of lesbian and gay citizens are still not protected under the law in this Commonwealth. In 1979 the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination made it clear in the McCauley case that they did not have the power to rule against this type of discrimination. They encouraged passage of laws in this regard.

On the National level, the country has turned its back on civil rights in many areas. The Equal Rights Amendment (proudly passed in Massachusetts in 1972) has yet to be passed nationally. Equal access to education is in danger. Entitlement and Assistance programs for low income and minority citizens are being devastated. We in Massachusetts can be proud of our state's record in affirming and guaranteeing the basic civil rights of all citizens.

The Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus has eight hundred members across the Commonwealth. By even most conservative standards, approximately 10% of the population is gay. We call on you, our elected officials, to continue the proud heritage of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and enact in 1982 the laws which will guarantee these basic protections. Thank you in advance for your serious consideration.

The Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus
March 1982

MASSACHUSETTS GAY POLITICAL CAUCUS

AN INTRODUCTION.

For eight years the Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus (MGPC) has been actively working to insure the basic civil rights of the gay and lesbian citizens of the Commonwealth. Beginning as the Boston Advocates for Human Rights, the group originally sponsored as many as nineteen seperate initiatives designed to make Massachusetts a place where gay men and lesbians could live without the constant fear of discrimination.

In 1976 the organization changed its name to the Massachusetts Caucus for Gay Legislation to better emphasize the focus on the bills before the Massachusetts General Court. At this time the number of bills filed was reduced to two. The first bill designed to insure that state employees were protected from discrimination has come to be known as a bill "defining the right to work on an equal basis in state employment." The second bill was designed to outlaw all forms of discrimination which so negatively impact on the lives of gay and lesbian citizens. This bill is known as a bill "making it unlawful to discriminate on the basis of sexual preference."

Since that time the group has worked hard to convince State Representatives and Senators of the need for anti-discrimination legislation. The group has built a statewide membership of nearly nine hundred members who are kept informed of the progress of these bills and votes of their elected representatives. Due to the committment and understanding of many of our Representatives and Senators the number of sponsors for these important pieces of legislation has continued to grow each time they are filed. While the "state employment" bill has been passed by each chamber, the bills have not passed both chambers in one year.

So the effort to enact this simple civil rights legislation continues. The group adopted its current name, "The MGPC" in 1979. It was felt that in order for this legislation to ever pass, sophisticated political operations must be undertaken. The Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus attempts to represent the gay and lesbian citizens of Massachusetts in a variety of political spheres. The group is involved in voter registration drives, voter identification, evaluation of candidates for public office, coalition building and issues clarification. It is hoped that these activities will enable men and women of the MGPC to better represent to our elected officials the views and needs of a wide cross-section of disenfranchised citizens.

We hope that you will find the material in this booklet helpful. If you need further information, please contact the MGPC by

phone at (617) 471-8404 or by writing to us at 118 Massachusetts Avenue #179, Boston, Massachusetts 02115. This booklet has been designed to provide you with valuable information. The organization stands ready to supply you with whatever further information you might need.

1982 GAY RIGHTS BILLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

H. 1607

Summary:

H. 1607 MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL PREFERENCE This bill prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual preference in employment, housing, labor unions, leasing commercial space, mortgages, credit, insurance, and public accommodations. The bill would amend Chapter 151B and Chapter 272 Sections 92A and 98 of the General Laws of Massachusetts, which presently forbid discrimination in the above areas on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, or ancestry.

THE ACTUAL BILL: HOUSE.....No. 1607

By Representatives King of Boston and Gray of Framingham, petition of Melvin H. King, other members of the General Court and others for legislation to make it unlawful to discriminate on the basis of sexual preference. Commerce and Labor.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty
AN ACT MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO DISCRIMINATE
ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL PREFERENCE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 3 of Chapter 151B of the General Lawe as most recently amended by Chapter 923 of the Acts of 1971 is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Subsection 6 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in the first sentence of the said subsection 6.

(b) Subsection 8 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in the first sentence of said subsection 8.

(c) Subsection 9 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in the first sentence of said subsection 9.

SECTION 2. Section 4 of Chapter 151B of the General Laws as most recently amended by Chapter 874 of the Acts of 1971 is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Subsection 1 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in said subsection 1.

(b) Subsection 2 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in said subsection 2.

(c) Subsection 3 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in said subsection 3.

(d) Subsection 3A is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in the said subsection 3A.

(e) Subsection 3B is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in said subsection 3B.

SECTION 3. Section 4 of Chapter 151B of the General Laws as most recently amended by Chapter 188 of the Act of 1972 is hereby amended as follows:

Subsection 6 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of said subsection 6.

SECTION 4. Section 4 of Chapter 151B of the General Laws as most recently amended by Chapter 661 of the Acts of 1971 is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Subsection 7 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of subsection 7.

(b) Subsection 8 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the word "age" in subsections (1), (2), and (3) of said subsection 8.

SECTION 5. Subsection 14 of section 4 of Chapter 151B of the General Laws as added by Chapter 168 of the Acts of 1973 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" and before the words "marital status" in subsection 14.

SECTION 6. Section 92A of Chapter 272 of the General Laws as most

recently amended by Chapter 338 of the Acts of 1975 is hereby amended as follows:

By the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" in the first paragraph of said section 92A.

SECTION 7. Section 98 of Chapter 272 of the General Laws as most recently amended by Chapter 338 of the Acts of 1975 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "sexual preference" after the word "sex" in the first sentence of said section 98.

H. 1686

Summary:

H. 1686 DEFINING THE RIGHT TO WORK ON EQUAL BASIS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT. This bill would prohibit discrimination in state and civil service employment on the basis of sexual preference.

THE ACTUAL BILL: HOUSE.....No. 1686

By Representatives King of Boston and Gray of Framingham, petition of Melvin H. King, other members of the General Court and others relative to defining the right to work on an equal basis in public employment. Public Service.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty
AN ACT DEFINING THE RIGHT TO WORK ON EQUAL BASIS
IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 31 of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section 7 the following:

"It shall be the right of all citizens to work on an equal basis in public employment, and it shall be an unlawful practice, because of sexual preference of any individual, to refuse to hire or employ or to bar or discharge from employment such individual in compensation or in terms, conditions or privileges of employment, unless based on a bona fide occupational qualification."

SPONSORS.

The following is a list of legislators and groups which sponsored one or more of the gay rights bills:

STATE SENATORS

George Bachrach	D - Cambridge
Jack H. Backman	D - Brookline
Edward L. Burke	D - Framingham
Robert A. Hall	D - Fitchburg
John G. King	D - Danvers
Patricia McGovern	D - Lawrence
Allan R. McKinnon	D - Weymouth
Bill Owens	R - Boston
Sharon M. Pollard	D - Methuen

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Michael J. Barrett	D - Reading
William D. Benson, Jr.	D - Greenfield
Royal L. Bolling, Jr.	D - Roxbury
Doris Bunte	D - Roxbury
John A. Businger	D - Brookline
Howard C. Cahoon, Jr.	R - Chatham
Andrew H. Card, Jr.	R - Holbrook
David B. Cohen	D - Newton
James G. Collins	D - Amherst
Salvatore Dimasi	D - Boston
Stephen Doran	D - Lexington
Thomas Gallagher	D - Allston
Mary Jane Gibson	D - Belmont
Saundra Graham	D - Cambridge
Barbara E. Gray	R - Framingham
Philip W. Johnston	D - Marshfield
Melvin H. King	D - Boston
Stephen Karol	D - Attleboro
Alfred Minihan	D - Wakefield
John Murphy	D - Peabody
William P. Nagle	D - Northhampton
Nicholas Palelogos	D - Woburn
Susan D. Schur	D - Newton

STATE REPRESENTATIVES - continued

Theodore Speliotos	D - Danvers
Thomas J. Vallely	D - Boston

The Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus
Post Office Box 179
118 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Citizens for Participation in Political Action
35 Kingston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Massachusetts National Organization for Women
99 Bishop Richard Allen Drive
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

The Massachusetts Teachers Association
20 Ashburton Place
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

The Unitarian Universalist Churches of North America
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

A question has been asked in past years regarding the need for state legislative action when there is pending National legislation covering gay and lesbian civil rights issues. The M.G.P.C. feels strongly that while we support the national legislative effort, it will be a long time before that legislation is passed. Massachusetts was a leader in the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. Our state legislation provides the kinds of safeguards and protections which the rest of the country has been slow and hesitant to guarantee.

Things are not very positive at the national level in terms of basic civil rights protection. The present administration has endeavored through word and action to deny women their equal rights. The administration has dealt a serious blow to the concept of equal access to education by their policies. They have declared economic war on low income citizens by their economic policies. Now is not the time to expect the administration to support any new civil rights proposals. In fact, President Reagan's latest appointment to the Civil Rights Commission (B. Sam Hart) has made it perfectly clear that he is not interested in the civil rights of gay and lesbian citizens. He was quoted at a press conference in February, 1982 as saying, "homosexuals do not have a civil rights cause, they must accept the consequences of their lifestyle...we must bring America back to a more moral position." Surely, the Civil Rights Commission should be concerned about equal protection under the law and not morality.

There are, however, committed and courageous national leaders who believe that the civil rights of all citizens should be protected under the law. In the U.S. House of Representative more than 50 sponsors have put forward a bill to insure this protection. In the U.S. Senate, a fair employment bill has been sponsored by Sen. Tsongas, Sen. Kennedy and others. Unfair immigration policies which deny entry to the country to homosexual men and women have also resulted in national legislation to rectify this injustice.

Below are samples of the national legislation to demonstrate the need and the level of sensitivity of many of our national leaders. It is our hope that Massachusetts will again lead the nation in the legislation of basic civil rights for all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

In the U.S. House of Representative:

(H.R. 1454) Lesbian and Gay Rights Bill. This bill would

amend Title 7 of the United States Civil Rights Act to bar discrimination in employment, housing public accomodations, etc. on the basis of sexual preference. The bill has been sponsored by Rep. Waxman of California, Rep. Weiss of New York and nearly fifty co-sponsors including four members of the Massachusetts delegation.

(H.R. 3524) The Immigration Bill. This bill would repeal Section 212(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationalities Act thus deleting the term "sexual deviance" as a grounds for exclusion from entering the country. This bill would eliminate the senseless harassment of visitors and immigrants to the U.S. based on suspected or actual homosexuality. This bill also has multiple sponsors in the House, including members from Massachusetts. A companion bill has been filed in the Senate.

In the United States Senate:

(S. 1708) A Bill to Prohibit Employment Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation. This bill has been offered by Sen. Paul Tsongas and Co-sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as well as Senators Inouye, Packwood, Moynihan, Weiker and Cranston. The bill reads (in part), "the issue is simple. Every American must have an equal right to a job based on his or her ability. Sexual orientation is essentially a private matter that should have nothing to do with job performance."

STUDIES/RESEARCH.

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY

(Prepared by: National Gay Task Force
New York, N.Y.)

1. What Is A Homosexual?

"Homosexual" is a term used to describe feelings or behavior, and it is also used to describe individuals who have feelings of love, emotional attachment or sexual attraction toward people of their own gender.

There is no neat way of compartmentalizing people as heterosexuals or homosexuals. Human sexual behavior and orientation, it has become evident from the studies of Dr. Alfred Kinsey and other researchers, is a continuum between exclusive heterosexuality and exclusive homosexuality on which every intermediate combination may be found. People who have romantic and sexual feelings for members of the opposite sex and for members of the same sex are often termed "bisexual," although for most people one or the other orientation predominates. Furthermore, people are not limited to a set of behavior patterns or feelings which restrict them or assign them to a particular category for life.

Much evidence indicates that all human beings have the capacity to respond physically and emotionally to people of both sexes. In situations such as boarding schools, prisons and other institutions, for example, people with strong heterosexual orientation often develop romantic attachments or temporarily engage in homosexual behavior. A great number of people whose primary orientation is heterosexual, also have experimented with homosexuality. Likewise, due to social pressures, because they cannot personally identify with stereotypical images of homosexuals or simply on an experimental basis, people whose orientation is predominantly homosexual may engage in heterosexual activity often marrying and parenting children.

The origin of the term "gay" is unclear, but it was used for many years as an "insider" term by homosexual men and women, and it gained currency as the one word which was self-chosen and not used by outsiders as a term of abuse. Some people have objected to this word, because it has another meaning as well, but just as the self-chosen word "black" has gained universal acceptance, the word gay has now become part of common usage.

2. How Many Homosexuals Are There?

Self-acknowledged lesbians and gay men constitute a very substantial segment of American society today, but it is difficult to give a precise estimate of our numbers. In a culture in which we are subject to discrimination and harassment, it is often very necessary for us to conceal our orientation.

The only extensive surveys of adult sexuality in America were conducted by Dr. Alfred Kinsey and his associates at Indiana University's Institute for Sex Research in the 1940's and 50's. These studies focused mainly upon overt sexual behavior and did not attempt to discover how many individuals were self-described as homosexual. They nonetheless represented an important contribution to the re-examination of the myths and misconceptions about homosexuality, particularly the notion that it was something which involved only an insignificant percentage of the American population.

Considering only sexual experiences after puberty, Kinsey found that 37% of the males and 20% of the females in his sample had at least one adult experience with a person of the same gender. He also found that 13% of the men and 7% of the women were predominantly homosexual for at least three years of their lives between the ages of 16 and 55. Put another way, this meant that more than 10% had a very significant homosexual dimension in their adult lives.

Subsequently, Dr. Paul Gebhard, who succeeded Kinsey as head of the Institute for Sex Research, reworked the statistics, including material gathered after the initial studies were published, and determined that 9.13% of the sample had "extensive" or "more than incidental" homosexual experience. He has stated that, considering the low average age of the sample, and the effects of the so-called "sexual revolution," he believes that these figures would be significantly higher today. His conclusion: "It is quite evident that when one speaks of homosexuality one is talking about something which involves millions, not thousands, of U.S. citizens, and that homosexuality is a phenomenon which, with only slight variation, appears to cross all geographic, ethnic and socioeconomic barriers in this country."

At the time that the Kinsey studies were published, when very few gay people were revealing their homosexuality to anyone but other gay people, a 10% figure for those with a basic homosexual orientation fit closely into our own impressions of the situation. More recently, non-gay people seem to be agreeing with us. In national polls conducted in 1976, for example, 10% was the figure most often mentioned by those polled, with higher figures offered by younger members of the population.

So, assuming 10% to be an excellent guess as to the number of those with a homosexual orientation this means that 20,000,000 Americans or one child in every five American families, are gay. Considering a typical family grouping of mother, father, four grandparents, two children, an aunt and an uncle, there is a strong likelihood that one of these family members will have a homosexual orientation. The same

likelihood would be true for any ten men or women we customarily deal with in our daily life: doctor, dentist, minister, accountant, lawyer, secretary, teacher, city-council member, police officer, proprietor of the neighborhood store. Virtually everyone in America knows someone who is gay, even though most of them don't know that they do.

3. Is Homosexuality a Matter of Choice? Can It Be Changed?

Homosexual feelings--affectional, emotional or erotic attraction to persons of one's own gender--are not a matter of choice. Neither are heterosexual feelings. And neither is the basic sexual orientation which is established in early childhood.

Choice, however, does enter into the question of what one does in response to one's feelings or basic orientation. One can decide whether and how to act upon them and how to integrate them into the context of one's life.

There is enormous social pressure for people to repress their homosexual feelings or deny their basic orientation, and to adopt a heterosexual lifestyle. Gay men and lesbians have been mocked, imprisoned and burned at the stake in an attempt to impose conformity. We have been pressured, counseled and prayed into heterosexual marriages. We have been told to deny or repress our true feelings at whatever cost to our psychological well-being. Some of us seem to have managed to do so.

Others of us were unable to deny our feelings, but were also unable to cope with the social pressures. These people have sometimes expressed a desire not simply to mask their orientation but to change it, and over the years there have been willing practitioners who have promised them that, by employing a variety of techniques, they could accomplish a change. As a result, a very small percentage of those subjected to these techniques did manage to change their overt behavior. But in no instance have these changes been documented for more than five years, and there is no evidence that either homosexual feelings or a person's basic sexual orientation have been or can be changed.

The question that most of us have asked ourselves is "Why should we change?" We know that it is more natural for us to explore loving, responsible attachments to people of our own gender, and we know that the quality of these relationships is no better and no worse than those of the heterosexuals around us. For most of us, the disadvantages of social non-conformity are far outweighed by the advantages of accepting and taking pride in who we are as whole human beings.

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OCCUPATIONAL STUDY

The following are some of the results of a 1980 study of gay men and lesbians working in the New York City area. Funded in part by the U.S. Department of Labor and conducted by the National Gay Task Force, the study found:

61% reported their belief that they would face problems if it were known or assumed at work that they were gay.

39% reported that it would be likely that they could have difficulty winning a promotion or a transfer if it were known or assumed that they were gay.

32% reported that their job security would be affected adversely if it were known or assumed that they were gay.

21% reported that their sexual orientation had caused them to be discriminated against in such areas of employment as hiring, promotion, or work evaluation, or had suffered harassment on the job by superiors, co-workers, or sub-ordinates.

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FINAL REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON SEXUAL PREFERENCE

State of Oregon--Department of Human Resources, December, 1980

Findings:

1. In 49 of 76 human societies studied (64%), homosexual activity of some sort or another was considered normal and socially acceptable for some members.

2. Child Molestation--Sexual offenses against children are committed by males. The great majority of sexual offenses against children are heterosexual in nature: (greater than 90% according to F.B.I. crime statistics) male offenders and female victims. Child molesting is primarily a problem within the family. Although child molesting is usually spoken of in public discussion as being a threat by strangers, it is most commonly committed by family members. Although employment of homosexuals in jobs working with children is opposed with arguments that homosexual teachers and youth workers may molest children, the is that it is more likely that a child will be molested by her or his own father than by a teacher, heterosexual or homosexual.

3. State Personnel Attitude Survey--Of a statewide sample, 88% reported they had been professionally involved with homosexual clients indicating that there are homosexual men and women throughout the state, and that they are not all concentrated in larger cities as is sometimes thought.

66% said they had a generally positive attitude toward homosexuals and 53% said their attitude had improved as a result of knowing someone who was homosexual.

52% said they definitely would attend an optional educational training program for state employees on homosexuality.

Recommendations:

Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and marital status should be prohibited in employment, housing and public accommodations.

Organizations of parents of homosexuals should be listed in community resource materials maintained by public agencies. A statewide organization for parents of homosexuals should be established and in every community parents of homosexual children should be available to counsel other parents, and public and private agencies should refer interested parents to such peer counseling.

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TAKEN FROM A STUDY BY THE ALFRED C. KINSEY INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH: SEXUAL PREFERENCE: ITS DEVELOPMENT IN MEN AND WOMEN, ALLAN BELL, MARTIN WEINBERG, SUE KREFES HAMMERSMITH. INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1981.

Findings:

A new Kinsey Institute report published in 1981 concludes that neither parental nor societal influences have much effect on whether a person will become a homosexual or a heterosexual. The report points instead to deeply ingrained patterns and possibly a biological basis for sexual preference.

Psychotherapist Alan P. Bell and sociologists Martin S. Weinberg and Sue Krefes Hammersmith rigorously analyzed the data obtained from face-to-face interviews with approximately 1500 individuals--male and female, white and black, homosexual and heterosexual. They established in detail the relationships respondents had with their parents and siblings while they were growing up, how their parents got along with each other, the degree to which the respondents conformed during childhood to stereotypical notions of what it means to be male or female, the relationships they had with their peers and

with others outside the home, and the nature of their childhood and adolescent sexual experiences.

Some of the intriguing findings refute long-accepted theories about how sexual preference develops. For example, the authors report that parents have little influence on whether their children develop a homosexual orientation.

"For the benefit of readers who are concerned about what parents may do to influence (or whether they are responsible for) their children's sexual preference, we would restate our findings another way. No particular phenomenon of family life can be singled out, on the basis of our findings, as especially consequential for either homosexual or heterosexual development. You may supply your sons with footballs and your daughters with dolls, but no one can guarantee that they will enjoy them. What we seem to have identified--given that our model applies only to extant theories and does not create new ones--is a pattern of feelings and reactions within the child that cannot be traced back to a single social or psychological root; indeed, homosexuality may arise from a biological precursor (as do left-handedness and allergies, for example) that parents cannot control. In short, to concerned parents we cannot recommend anything beyond the care, sympathy and devotion that good parents presumably lavish on all their children anyway."

For both males and females sexual preference is likely to be established quite early in life. Childhood and adolescent sexual expression by and large reflect rather than determine a person's underlying sexual preference.

Conclusions:

By the time boys and girls reach adolescence, their sexual preference is likely to be already determined, even though they may not yet have become sexually very active.

Homosexuality among the respondents was indicated or reinforced by sexual feelings that typically occurred three years or so before their first "advanced" homosexual activity, and it was these feelings, more than homosexual activities, that appear to have been crucial in the development of adult homosexuality.

The homosexual men and women in the study were not particularly lacking in heterosexual experiences during their childhood and adolescent years.

Respondents' identification with their opposite-sex parents while they were growing up appears to have had no significant impact on whether they turned out to be homosexual or heterosexual.

For both male and female correspondents, identification with the parent of the same sex appears to have had a relatively weak connection to the development of their sexual orientation.

If there is a biological basis for homosexuality (and this study points in that direction), it probably operates more powerfully for exclusive homosexuals than for bisexuals.

EVIDENCE OF DISCRIMINATION.

One of the most commonly heard questions concerning the necessity of our civil rights legislation is, "is there really discrimination, is there a need for these bills?" The answer is a definitely discrimination against lesbians and gay men in many aspects of American life; employment, housing, insurance, divorce and custody settlements, public accommodations, insurance and others. This section of the booklet will give examples of the way this unfortunate discrimination has affected men and women across the country and particularly here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Gay Community News - October, 1981

Gay men and lesbians can be denied immigration to the U.S. Congresspersons have introduced bills to repeal the section of immigration laws that mandate exclusion of homosexual aliens. The only concessions for the justice department state the individuals would not be detained unless they made "voluntary unsolicited admission" of homosexuality.

Gay Community News - 1981

A lesbian couple has been evicted from their New York apartment. That eviction order came from Housing Court Judge Ferdinand Pelligrino. The judge said, "...this court will not lend itself to the destruction of the family unit..."

Most leases in New York prohibit co-habitation of non-related individuals without landlord permission. Other Housing Court judges have ruled that unmarried couples can be considered family units leading the Lambda Legal Defense to argue discrimination on the basis of sexual preference.

Columbus Gay Alliance - Ohio

Two Columbus, Ohio men were refused a single bedroom apartment on July 8, 1981. The manager of the building had previously rented single bedroom apartments to unmarried people of opposite sexes. Columbus City Codes guarantee equal protection to gay people in housing, therefore, the men were allowed rental.

Columbus Gay Alliance, Ohio - July 1980

Two gays were harassed in a grocery store while shopping in Ohio. Clerks degraded the men until they left without purchases.

GLAD Newsletter - 1981

Lesbians and gay men in Boston protested the elimination of

the liaison to the gay community on June 16, 1981. Previous to this date, permits for the Boston Lesbian and Gay Pride Parade were obtained. James Anderson, coordinator of the parade was notified by the Deputy Commissioner that the agreed upon route could no longer be used, and was told the community could expect more retaliation from the city due to official displeasure with the demonstration.

An injunction preventing the city's action was granted and the Gay Pride Parade went on as scheduled.

Michigan Organization for Human Rights
Michigan Third State to Prohibit State Employment Discrimination
April, 1981

The new policy covers about 65,000 state employees. The letter established that conduct unrelated to job performance, such as cohabitation, sexual orientation, or other personal factors may not be considered in making state employment decisions. The impetus for the policy clarification came from the Family and Sexuality Task Force of the Civil Rights Committee of the Michigan House of Representatives. Michigan now joins Pennsylvania and California in prohibiting discrimination in state employment on the basis of sexual orientation and takes the lead in assuring protection for cohabitators and others.

GLAD Newsletter, 1981

Arrest records for the summer of 1979 and 1980 indicate laws against consensual adult sexual behavior has been singly against men.

Gay Community News, 1981

A male nurse in New Jersey has filed suit against three hospitals in the Passaic area for harassing and firing him due to admitted homosexuality.

Michigan Civil Rights Protection Proposed
Michigan Organization for Human Rights
March, 1981

The Michigan Organization for Human Rights has urged the Michigan Civil Service Commission to propose civil rights protection for state government employees so decisions would be forbidden to be made on factors that are not work related. This recommendation was originally contained in the Civil Rights Committee's Family and Sexuality Task Force and is endorsed by both the Heterosexual Cohabitation and the Sexual Orientation/Affectional Preference Committees.

Housing Discrimination
Michigan Organization for Human Rights
February, 1981

Looking at census data for communities throughout the State of Michigan, it was found that between 20% and 35% of the households in each community are comprised of single individuals. Discrimina-

tion is rampant even though the state civil rights makes such discrimination illegal. Federal laws prevent some of the programs that are supposed to be available to help people from doing that. Section 8 housing is not available to households if they are not married. Public housing is also set up in the same way.

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Currently there can be nothing done if a gay man or lesbian is fired for his or her sexual orientation. This is clearly proved in the case of McCauley vs. The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

Mr. McCauley filed a brief with The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination alleging that Vincent Donato, co-owner of The Fan Club in Boston, had verbally and physically harassed him because he was gay, and that he had been forced to leave his job as a result of the harassment. Six other Fan Club employees signed statements that they witnessed Donato abusing other gay employees.

The MCAD returned the complaint citing lack of jurisdiction. Mr. McCauley, in turn, filed a civil suit against The MCAD seeking redress. This case was heard by The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in December of 1979. Stating that "We do not think that we are free to supply our own reading of the statutory language or our own view of what the policy should be." The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court upheld the MCAD opinion that the law in question, Chapter 151B of the General Laws, Section 4, does not include sexual preference.

This case was unusual in that most homosexuals who suffer from discriminatory practices do not file complaints as they realize there is no legal redress which makes the expenditure of filing suit senseless. Consequently, there are few records proving the discrimination as it is currently impossible to do anything about it. A person fired for his or her sexual preference is hardly likely to use the money on hand to file a suit that has no chance of winning as there is no statute providing any kind of redress for this insidious type of discrimination.

Interestingly enough, in the McCauley case the MCAD testified that it had filed a brief at The Statehouse during a hearing on the gay rights bills in favor of the passage of the same. The MCAD was sued for not being able to handle such a case. Mr. McCauley wasted his money on a case he could not win and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts expended funds defending The MCAD for not being able to take a case that it felt it should handle.

ENDORSEMENTS.

The National Conference of Catholic Bishops — November 1976

Some persons find themselves through no fault of their own to have homosexual orientation. Homosexuals, like everyone else, should not suffer from prejudice against their basic human rights. They have a right to respect, friendship and justice.

Archbishop John J. Roache
Archbishop of St. Paul and Minneapolis — January 1978

Both the Christian tradition and our American nation are committed to the inviolable dignity of the human person...Social isolation, ridicule and economic deprivation of homosexual behavior is not compatible with basic social justice. Consequently, both religious and civic leaders must seek ways to assure homosexuals every human and civil right which is their due as a person...

Archbishop Rembert Weakland
Archbishop of Milwaukee — June 1980

First, I would like to state that I do not have all the answers in this highly complex issue, but it seems to me that we should begin by approaching it with a sense of calm and prayerful searching, remembering the compassion Jesus had for the people who were struggling to find the kingdom...We have to see Gay people, then, not as an enemy to be battered down, but as persons worthy of respect and friendship...I invite all the Catholic community to join me in showing this kind of respect as we try to work out the rightful place of these people in Church life. I ask for calm, careful study, prayer and reflections so that we can assist all members of society in the exercise of their rights, so that no one is treated as a second-class citizen or somehow "contaminated."

National Education Association

The National Education Association (NEA) added the words "sexual orientation" to a non-discrimination resolution at its 1977 convention. The resolution (H-6) recorded the NEA as being "committed to the achievement of a totally integrated society and (the NEA) calls

upon Americans to eliminate by statute and practice barriers of... sexual orientation."

The NEA, previous to the 1978 convention, had banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in connection with its personnel policies. The group reaffirmed its support of gay teachers at its 1978 convention.

The Rev. Dr. James A. Nash
Massachusetts Council of Churches
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

April 2, 1979

As creatures of God, all persons are entitled to just treatment under the laws and policies of society. Thus, the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, which is the instrument of collaboration for seventeen Protestant and Anglican denominations in the Commonwealth, in 1976 passed a resolution urging its member denominations "to work together, in a joint and strong witness, to insure the civil rights of homosexuals," including the elimination of social discrimination in employment and housing.

The bill to prohibit discrimination in public employment, housing, and credit, being considered by the Massachusetts legislature, is a step in the right direction.

The rights of all of us are jeopardized when the opportunities for any of us are denied because of irrelevant considerations. In a free and fair society, we dare not deprive a person of an opportunity to earn a living, obtain housing, or seek credit, because of the public's likes and dislikes. Otherwise, we are all the potential victims of arbitrary discrimination and intolerance.

We urge the Massachusetts General Court to pass H.2527 (H.4076 in 1981), in the direction of making our laws fully conform to the standards of freedom, justice and equality.

The Massachusetts Teachers Association

Within the MTA, in 1978, the Gay Rights Caucus was formed. It consists of gay and straight MTA members who support the rights of gay people in education.

In 1979 the MTA adopted a resolution on non-discrimination which included sexual orientation. In part, the resolution stated that "the MTA believes that discrimination because of race, color... sex or sexual orientation should be eliminated," especially in public education and at all levels. The MTA has endorsed the 1980 gay rights legislation filed by Rep. Barney Frank.

The MTA is working to get contracts that will explicitly protect gay and lesbian teachers and they have been successful in getting such language into several important contracts.

The Reverend Robert P. Wheatly
Associate Director, Social Responsibility
Director, Office of Lesbian and Gay Concerns
Unitarian Universalist Association

February 1981

I wish to speak for a favorable vote by this Committee on House Bill 4134, an Act Defining the Right to Work on an Equal Basis in Public Employment. I speak as a minister, a representative of a continental religious denomination that for over ten years has publicly and officially called for full civil rights for homosexual persons, and as a former public employee who personally knows something of the fears of loss of employment that plague closeted homosexuals should their sexual orientation become known.

As a minister, I want to make it clear to members of this Committee and the General Court, that not all religious persons or organizations accept the view that homosexuals are either sinful or sick because of their affectional orientation. Many disagree strongly with antiquated religious and psychological views that place such persons in inferior categories of derogation. It is a matter of deep religious conviction with Unitarian Universalists that the unique worth of every individual, including their minority sexual affectional orientation, be given full recognition and protection under the law.

Prior to returning to the ministry in 1977, I was for many years a worker and advocate for the needs and concerns of the elderly, lastly as Director of the Council on Aging for the city of Cambridge. During those years of doing work which I loved and which I still regard as very important, I was constantly aware of how vulnerable such employment was, how quickly it might be terminated should my same-sex affectional orientation become public knowledge. The quality of my work would be put into secondary or less ranking in the face of prejudiced bias that easily could demand, and obtain, my dismissal.

That is why legislation such as this is required to be enacted into law. It is a minimum expectation and demand: in public employment, where all are equal as citizens and payers of taxes that pay the salaries of all public employees, there must be equal guarantees of employment permanence, without discrimination other than that which has to do with "bona fide occupational qualification." This Committee and the General Court will, I trust, agree that this is no more than fair, no more than just. No special treatment is being asked for, none expected--only equal treatment under the law. And, as you are fully aware, it must need be put into law before it can or will be made effective. Otherwise, ignorance, bias, prejudice or personal rancor can continue to hold hostage in innumerable closets those thousands of public employment persons who deserve to be released into the full sun and warmth of freedom from fear or loss of livelihood.
(Testimony to the Public Service Committee)

Richard C. Pillard, M.D.
Medical Director
Homophile Community Health Service

March 2, 1981

Research on the mental health of gay people has shown that they are no more prone to mental illness than heterosexuals. The recent study published by The Kinsey Institute for Sex Research (Bell & Weinberg: Homosexuals, New York, 1978) concludes that "Many (homosexuals) could very well serve as models of social comportment and psychological maturity. Most are indistinguishable from the heterosexual majority with respect to most...aspects of their lives." A large body of research coming to this same conclusion led by The American Psychiatric Association in 1973 to remove homosexuality from its list of mental disorders. There is no longer any reason to keep homosexual acts illegal on the ground that they represent a sick or disordered form of behavior.

Furthermore, there is no evidence whatever to suggest that legalizing sexual acts between consenting adults will have an adverse effect upon young people, or that it will seduce youth into homosexuality or indeed that homosexuality itself is increasing. It is certainly true that this issue is more often talked about now. But careful studies of incidence show that gay people comprise roughly the same proportions of the population--5 to 10 percent--as they did 70 years ago.

In my years as a physician I have seen no evidence, in consenting adults, that gay relationships have an unhealthy effect. I would go so far as to say that I have never seen a single case where it could be said that an adult was damaged, harmed, or precipitated into mental illness by a sexual relationship freely consented to. Perhaps this happens, but I have never seen it in nearly 20 years as a psychiatrist.

Therefore, from my point of view as a mental health professional, I see no reason to retain a law forbidding consenting adult relationships either for the sake of adults or for children who, it might be argued, would be indirectly affected by the change I am advocating.

On the other hand there is, I believe, a very positive reason to adopt the bill you are now considering. No doubt some of you are yourselves members of a racial, ethnic or religious minority. You may know how painful it is to live surrounded by the hostility of others who do not know, who do not understand, your particular way of life. To live surrounded by intangible fear can only be harmful to your physical and mental well being. Gay people exist in this stressful environment. Their fear is made worse because what they are doing, though it hurts no one, is against the law.

The law which I am asking you to change was written for a social climate very different from that which now exists. It is time for a change and the "Consenting Adults" bill seems to be a reasonable and wise alternative. I urge you to pass it.

Massachusetts National Organization for Women
99 Bishop Richard Allen Drive
Cambridge, Massachusetts

January 23, 1981

The Massachusetts National Organization for Women supports legislation that guarantees civil rights for all people. We are committed to supporting the enactment of civil rights and protections provided to others.

As feminists we believe that all people are entitled to basic human liberties. We affirm that each person has an inalienable right to choose a lifestyle free from governmental regulation, in so far as the expression of that lifestyle does not infringe on the rights of others. The harsh reality is that the civil rights of many individuals and class groups are systematically violated.

Discrimination against gay people is a particularly vicious form of sexism. Lesbians, in particular, suffer the doubly damaging effects of discrimination, as women and as gays. Because they have chosen a lifestyle that does not conform to rigid sex role stereotypes, lesbians and gay men are punished for that choice in areas of employment opportunity, housing, credit, public accommodation, membership privileges and child custody.

Sexual preference has no bearing on the capabilities of an individual. The decision to rent, employ, finance, serve, insure, lease or extend membership privileges should be based only on an individual's capacity to meet the necessary obligations.

Massachusetts NOW will continue to work on behave of extending legal protections to lesbians and gay men.

Terry Starr-Klein
State Co-Ordinator

Social Justice Task Force

February 9, 1981

CPPAX urges the Public Service Committee to vote favorably on this legislation which would guarantee the right of gay people to work within state government on an equal basis with other qualified persons. We thank this committee and its members for its past support of this bill.

There are many gay people already working capably for the state, but their contributions are in constant jeopardy. Gay people have the same educational, technical and social abilities as heterosexual people, and should not be persecuted because of their personal affections. Government should not meddle in the personal lives of individuals, nor try to play God by denying gay people their rights.

To deny employment because of sexual orientation seems a direct contradiction to the age old maxim of a chance for everybody in the American Dream via the work ethic. Gay people want to work, not make the welfare lines longer. CPPAX believes that the public sector should take the lead in ending discrimination against gay people in employment, and urges speedy passage of this legislation.

The American Federation of Teachers

The American Federation of Teachers (AFT) adopted as policy a resolution denouncing discrimination against homosexuals in their respective professions. The resolution, adopted in 1970, protested any actions taken against teachers merely because that person practices homosexual behavior in their private life. It insisted that professional people be judged on the basis of their professional and personal criteria rather than their sexual or affectional practices.

Gay Rights Legislation Passed in The Wisconsin House

Gay Community News, November, 1981

A bill, sponsored by Representative David Clarenbach (D-Madison) passed the Wisconsin State Assembly on October 23, 1981. The bill prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Human rights was the major issue, rather than religion or morality, although many religious organizations were avid supporters.

The bill specifically prohibits discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations in both public and private sectors. It also bans discrimination by any contractor doing business with the State of Wisconsin.

The state senate will reconvene next year so it may deal with this issue. Because of it traditionally being more progressive than the state assembly, optimism is high for its passage.

Barbara Lightner of The United, a gay and lesbian social change and service organization, stated that this has created a "great spirit of buoyancy" in Wisconsin with a "regeneration of strength" being felt. Wisconsin has two traditions in politics--the McCarthy tradition and the progressive tradition with the progressive tradition overcoming the tradition of fear and intimidation.

Clarenbach had introduced this bill two previous times, but each time, it failed to get out of committee. He states, "It has to serve as an inspiration for organizers everywhere that even in a midwestern, rural, quasi-conservative state like Wisconsin, we can get the Assembly to endorse the concept of equal rights for lesbians and gay men."

Senator Edward M. Kennedy October 30, 1981

Today the "New Right" confronts all of us with an old enemy that has been reorganized and reactivated in a new guise. The adherents of the new right stand against a society that seeks to live up to the spirit of our constitution. They hope to recreate the past by preserving, and indeed strengthening, the injustices which have

characterized that past.

You are right to be apprehensive about your community's inclusion on the agenda of their targets. I find the notion of such "hit lists" alien to everything in which I believe. I find discrimination of any kind alien to our commitment to civil rights. My record on this issue is clear and unequivocal--and I am not prepared to retreat.

Inequality and injustice still take their toll in our national life. To correct them must remain high on our list of national priorities. That is why I have co-sponsored the Tsongas bill--not to provide affirmative action--but to assure the simple justice of non-discrimination.

Together, we must work for the ideal that America truly will be a land of liberty and justice for all.

Kevin H. White, Mayor
City of Boston — November 24, 1981

As Mayor of the city in which the tenets of American democracy were first articulated, I could not in conscience do less than wholeheartedly support the right of gays and lesbians to freedom, justice and equality. For indeed it is an inalienable truth that to deny a single Bostonian his or her civil rights is to deny every Bostonian his own self-respect and our collective freedom.

I am committed to ensuring that the rights of gay and lesbian citizens of Boston are both fully recognized and protected.

Representative Gerry E. Studds
U.S. House of Representatives — November 10, 1981

Thank you for your recent letter inquiring about my support of gay rights.

The question of "gay rights" is a misnomer. The real issue is one of civil rights, not only for homosexual men and women but for all Americans. Our nation has made considerable progress in recent years toward safeguarding the rights of racial and religious minorities, of women and of the handicapped. Regrettably, some of these provisions are now under new attack. While fighting to retain these hard-fought victories, the time is long overdue to enact statuatory protections for gay persons as well.

Accordingly, two important pieces of legislation are pending before the Congress. The Civil Rights Amendments of 1981--H.R. 1454 --would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual preference (in one's private life) in public facilities, housing, federal assistance programs, and employment--just as we now prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color, or sex. The Congress is also con-

sidering legislation to delete an appallingly archaic immigration statute, enforced only spottily, under which homosexuals can be denied entry to the United States.

Discrimination against any group--particularly one which includes millions of Americans--cannot be condoned. Civil rights activism has traveled a long road in this country, from colonial struggles with religious freedom to the streets of Selma. All people, including gay people, have an absolute right to expect fairness and equal treatment under the law. Ensuring gay rights, therefore, benefits not only homosexuals, but the incontrovertible principle of civil rights across our land.

Again, I appreciate your taking the time to contact me in regard to this important issue. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Senator George Bachrach
Massachusetts Senate — October 22, 1981

It is with great pleasure that I send you the statement of support which you requested for the 1982 edition of the booklet, "A Simple Matter of Justice."

I have always been a strong supporter of civil rights. Each person is born with certain inalienable rights, and it is unquestionably wrong to withhold these rights from certain minorities. For instance, a job should be given on the basis of merit not on the basis of an irrelevant factor such as one's sexual preferance. Access to housing, insurance, credit and public accommodations are human rights, not privileges. As such, I will continue my support of our state's pursuit of civil liberties for all its citizens.

Statement from AT&T Chairman John DeButts — March 4, 1975

"An individual's sexual preferences are not criteria either for becoming an employee or remaining an employee of the Bell System. Job retention and promotability are based upon demonstrable job performance and behavior. An individual's sexual tendencies or preferences are strictly personal and information about these matters should not be sought out by company personnel.

"Our policy position indicates both our ongoing effort to end discrimination in employment of all types and society's new attitude towards its members. I believe it is straightforward and indicates our effort to respect the human rights of our employees or prospective employees."

Statement from American Motors Corporation Vice President Richard A. Collins — September 29, 1978

"It is the practice of American Motors Corporation not to discriminate on the basis of sexual preference in the employment, development and promotion of employees. It is our policy that employment and promotional criteria be directly related to the individual's ability to perform the requirements of the position and not related to an individual's sexual preference."

Statement from Citicorp Senior Vice President Lawrence M. Small — March 11, 1975

"Citicorp has long believed that employment decisions should be made on the basis of qualification and suitability to perform the particular job and not on the basis of non-job related characteristics such as race, sex, religion, national origin or age. We view sexual orientation as a non-job related characteristic and thus do not make employment decisions based on this attribute."

Statement from "Equality," Publication of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company — September, 1978

"It is Penn Mutual's policy to provide equal employment and advancement opportunity for all employees, regardless of their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or sexual preference. Equality of opportunity is a sound business objective that, by allowing us to make effective use of our human resources, helps us secure profitable growth."

APPENDIX.

(A) LISTING OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE POLICIES AGAINST DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL PREFERENCE AT NATIONAL AND STATE LEVELS

(1) Religious Organizations

Episcopal Diocese of Michigan
National Council of Churches
U.S. National Council of Catholic Bishops
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
The Lutheran Church in America
National Assembly of Religious Brothers
Presbyterian Church in the United States
United Methodist Church
The Episcopal Church USA
National Coalition of American Nuns
United Presbyterian Church
The Unitarian-Universalist Association
The United Church of Christ
Central Conference of American Rabbis
National Assembly of Religious Brothers
Catholic Coalition of Gay Civil Rights
American Catholic Bishops
National Federation of Priests' Councils

(2) Universities and Colleges

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Ohio University
Portland State University
University of California (Los Angeles)
University of Cincinnati
University of Pennsylvania

(3) Professional Organizations

American Psychiatric Association
American Psychological Association
American Civil Liberties Union
American Federation of Teachers
National Education Association

National Organization for Women
National Women's Political Caucus
Young Women's Christian Association
American Personnel and Guidance Association
Americans for Democratic Action
American Jewish Congress
National Association of Social Workers
American Sociological Association
American Public Health Association
Hispanic-American Democrats
American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists
American Anthropological Association
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of University Professors
American Bar Association
American Library Association
American Medical Association
American Nurses Association
New England Council of Child Psychiatry
North American Jewish Students' Network

(4) Corporations

1. Companies in this category have stated specifically that they do not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation. In some cases it is clear that firms have disseminated their policies in company publications such as personnel manuals, company newsletters, etc.

ACF Industries, Inc.
Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.
American Brands, Inc.
American Broadcasting Companies
American Express Co.
American Motors Corp.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
AMF, Inc.
Anheuser-Bush Companies, Inc.
ARA Services, Inc.
AVON Products, Inc.
Bank of America
Bell & Howell
Bemis Co., Inc.
Bendix Corp.
Bethlehem Steel Corp.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Bruckway Glass Co., Inc.
CBS, Inc.
Carnation Co.
Central Broadcasting Service
Celanese Corp.
Chase Manhattan Bank
Chemical Bank
Chubb and Son, Inc.
Citicorp
Colgate-Palmolive Co.
Continental Airlines
Control Data Corp.
Adolph Coors Co.
CPC International, Inc.
Crown Zellerbach
Cyclops Corp.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.
Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
First Charter Financial Corp.
General Cinema Corp.
General Electric Corp.
Gibralter Savings & Loan Association
Hanna Mining Co.
Honeywell, Inc.
Hoover Co.
Inland Steel Co.
Irving Trust Co.
Johnson & Johnson
Joy Manufacturing Co.
Knight-Ridder Newspapers, Inc.
Eli Lilly & Co.
Long Island Lighting Co.
Macmillan, Inc.
R.H. Macy & Co., Inc.
McGraw-Hill, Inc.
Merck & Co., Inc.
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York
National Broadcasting Co., Inc.
National Life Co.
Natomas Co.
Northern State Power Co.
Northwest Bancorporation
Norton Simon, Inc.
Ogden Corp.
Oscar Mayer & Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
J.C. Penney Co., Inc.
People's Energy Corp.
Pfizer, Inc.
Pitney Bowes
Pittsburgh National Bank
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.
Revlon
R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.
Richardson-Merrell, Inc.
Rockwell International
St. Joe Minerals Corp.
Schering-Plough Corp.
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.
SCM Corp.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Seattle-First National Bank
Standard Brands, Inc.
Standard Oil Co. of California
Stop & Shop Companies, Inc.
TRW, Inc.
Union Carbide Corp.
Union Oil Co. of California
United Airlines
Warner Communications, Inc.
Wells Fargo Bank
Western Savings
Weyerhaeuser Co.
World Airways, Inc.

2. These companies have stated that they do not discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation unless it interferes with job performance disrupts other employees, or adversely affects the company.

Allied Chemical
American Can Co.
American Cynamid Co.
AMP, Inc.
Carrier Corp.
Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.
Con Agra
Congoleum Corp.
Dart Industries, Inc.
Dow Chemical Co.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Federal-Mogul Corp.
Ferro Corp.
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
General Foods Corp.
General Mills, Inc.
General Motors Corp.
General Signal Corp.
Green Giant Corp.
Greyhound Corp.
Gulf & Western Industries, Inc.
Hoover Universal, Inc.

International Business Machines Co.
International Multifoods
Kellog Co.
Kimberly-Clark Corp.
Koppers Co., Inc.
M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.
McDonnel Douglas Corp.
Norton Co.
Olinkraft, Inc.
Philip Morris, Inc.
Pillsbury Co.
Potlatch Co.
PPG Industries, Inc.
Rohm & Haas Co.
Scovill
Joseph E. Seargram & Sons, Inc.
A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co.
Sun Co.
Texaco, Inc.
Time, Inc.
United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc.
Williams Companies
Witco Chemical Corp.

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(B) PERSONAL STATEMENTS SUPPORTING GAY RIGHTS

John B. Anderson:

> I regard such questions as sexual preference as a personal and private matter among adults, and I will continue to do everything I can to keep the government's intrusive hand from interfering in the lives of our citizens.

Jimmy Carter:

> I favor the termination of harassment or abuse or discrimination against homosexuals...I oppose all forms of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

Alan Cranston, U.S. Senator:

> It is time for us to make it clear that basic rights and freedoms belong to all Americans--regardless of race, creed, color, handicap, sex, sexual preference or any other factor. We must end all forms of discrimination in our society.

Ira Glasser, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union:

> One day we shall look back upon this time, ashamed that so many Americans can still manage to rationalize their prejudice against homosexuals. As white Americans joined blacks, as Christians joined Jews, and as men joined women in their struggle for civil rights, so now must all of us join gays in in their struggle. That struggle is one and it is ours.

Coretta Scott King:

> I believe gay people should have civil rights equal to any other people under the constitution...You know, we are all God's children.

Edward Koch, Mayor of New York City:

> There should be a single set of standards for all our citizens, and they should not be based on race, religion, nationality, sex, marital status or sexual orientation. By failing to extend full protection of the law to all citizens we expose those who are excluded to the constant threat of having their human rights abridged and abused by others.

Margaret Mead:

> Gay men and women are an often abused group in our culture. This abuse is of ignorance and misunderstanding. Those of us who are are committed to human dignity have an obligation to do all that we can to put an end to it.

Abigail "Dear Abby" Van Buren:

> It's a fact that "our children" do not need to be "saved" from homosexuals. To use "God," the "American Flag" and the emotionally charged cry to "Save Our Children" in an effort to deny employment, housing and public accommodations to a whole segment of our population because of their personal sexual preference is outrageous!

****

(C) U.S. POLLS SUPPORTING GAY RIGHTS

56% of those polled said they would vote for legislation that would guarantee the civil rights of gay people.

1979 Time Magazine
Yankelovich Poll

54% of those polled favor legislation which would "outlaw discrimination against homosexuals in any job for which they were qualified." Only 28% were against such legislation.

1977 Harris Poll

56% of those polled said that homosexuals "in general should have equal rights in terms of job opportunities." Only 33% said they should not.

1977 Gallup Poll

60% of those surveyed claimed "an employer does not have the right to refuse to hire someone because s/he is a homosexual." Only 28% claimed employers did have that right.

1980 Roper Poll

51% of those polled favored "the extension of fair employment and housing laws to cover homosexuals." 40% said they did not favor this extension.

1978 NBC News Poll

79% were in support of equal job opportunities for gays. Only 14% said otherwise.

1979 Chicago Sun Times Poll

75% said that "a person should not be denied a job because he or she is a homosexual."

1972 Minnesota Poll of Young Adults conducted Minneapolis Tribune's Minnesota Poll

55% said there "should be a law to protect homosexuals in areas like housing and employment." 30% said there should not.

WBZ-TV (Boston) Poll

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(D) LISTING OF GAY RIGHTS PROTECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

GAY RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Updated 6/81

MUNICIPALITY	YEAR(S) ENACTED	PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	PUBLIC ACCOMODATIONS	EMPLOYMENT	HOUSING	EDUCATION	REAL ESTATE PRACTICES	CREDIT	UNION PRACTICES	AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM
ALFRED, N.Y.	5/74	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
AMHERST, MA.	5/76	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
ANN ARBOR, MI.	7/72	X	X	X	X		X	X		
ASPEN, CO.	11/77	X		X	X		X	X	X	
ATLANTA, GA. (E.O.)	7/71	X								
AUSTIN, TX.	7/75	X								
BERKELEY, CA.	10/78	X								
BLOOMINGTON, IN.	12/75	X	X	X		X	X			
BOSTON, MA. (E.O.)	4/76	X								X
CHAMPAIGN, IL.	7/77	X	X	X	X			X	X	
CHAPEL HILL, N.C.	9/75	X								
COLUMBUS, OH.	1/79		X		X			X		
CUPERTINO, CA.	2/75	X								X
DETROIT, MI.[2]	1/79	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
EAST LANSING, MI.	5/73	X	X	X	X					
EVANSTON, IL.	8/80	X			X					
HARTFORD, CT.	4/79	X		X						
HONOLULU, HI. (E.O.)	3/81	X								
IOWA CITY, IA.	5/77	X	X	X				X		
ITHACA, N.Y.	9/74	X								X
LOS ANGELES, CA.	5/77	X	X	X	X	X	X			
MADISON, WI.	3/75	X	X	X	X		X			
MARSHALL, MN.	4/75	X	X	X	X			X		
MILWAUKEE, WI.	7/80	X								
MINNEAPOLIS, MN.	4/74	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MOUNTAINVIEW, CA.	3/75	X								X
NEW YORK, N.Y. (E.O.)	1/78	X								
OTTAWA, ONT.	4/76	X								
PALO ALTO, CA.	8/74	X				X				
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	10/80	X								
PORTLAND, OR.	12/74	X								
PULLMAN, WA.	4/76	X			X					X
SAN FRANCISCO, CA.	7/78	X	X	X	X	X				
SANTA BARBARA, CA.	8/75	X				X				
SEATTLE, WA.	10/75	X		X	X		X			
TORONTO, ONT.	10/73	X								
TROY, N.Y.	1/79	X								
TUCSON, AZ.	1/77	X	X	X	X				X	
URBANA, IL.	4/79	X	X	X				X		X
WASHINGTON, D.C.	11/73	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
WINDSOR, ONT.	3/77	X								
YELLOW SPRINGS, OH	7/75	X	X	X					X	
COUNTY										
CLALLAM COUNTY, WA.	11/76	X								
DANE COUNTY, WI.	8/80	X								
HENNEPIN COUNTY, MN.	11/75	X								X
HOWARD COUNTY, MD.	11/75	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
INGHAM COUNTY, MI.	6/78	X								
KING COUNTY, WA.[3]	1/81				X					
MINNEHAHA COUNTY, S.D.	5/79	X								
SAN MATEO COUNTY, CA.	2/75	X		X	X					
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CA.	7/75	X								
STATE OR PROVINCE										
CALIFORNIA (E.O.)	4/79	X								
MICHIGAN (E.O.)	3/81	X								
PENNSYLVANIA (E.O.)[1]	4/76	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
QUEBEC	12/75	X	X	X	X					

1 Covers State agencies and/or any agency under contract with the state.

2 Ordinance currently under court challenge

3 Covers only unincorporated sections of the county

STATES WITH NO RESTRICTIONS ON ADULT CONSENSUAL SEX ACTS:
ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, HAWAII, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTH DAKOTA, VERMONT, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WYOMING

WE MISS YOU! WE MISS YOU!
WE MISS YOU! WE MISS YOU!
WE MISS YOU! WE MISS YOU!
WE MISS YOU! WE MISS YOU!
WE MISS YOU! WE MISS YOU!

Dear Friend,

We at Gay Community News are concerned about your apparent decision not to renew your subscription. Might this be just an oversight? Reading GCN will keep *you* informed of the latest in the news and culture of lesbian and gay liberation, and your subscription will help *us* maintain this non-profit, largely volunteer-run endeavor. We would greatly appreciate your renewal. Here, for your convenience, is a subscription form. Send it in, and your next issue will be arriving in about two weeks.

Looking forward to hearing from you again,
The GCN staff and Volunteers

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P.S.If you have decided not to renew, we would really appreciate your taking the time to tell us why. We need to understand what you, our reader, think of GCN, and what you want to find in a weekly lesbian/gay newspaper. Would you please fill out and return the following form, or a letter if you have more to say? With your feedback, perhaps someday soon we will again satisfy your needs and you will rejoin us.

☐ Don't worry, GCN, it wasn't your fault, it was for purely personal reasons.
☐ Yes, since you ask, it was your fault:

☐ You're not relevant to my life because_____

_____

☐ I didn't like_____

_____

_____

☐ I wanted more of_____

_____

_____

☐ Other _____

_____

_____

Advertising Supplement to Gay Community News

GCN
167 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON, MA 02111

Stepping out with Pride!™

Lesbian & Gay Pride Boston 1983 June 18th

CELEBRATING OUR 14TH YEAR!

This year, the Boston Lesbian/ Gay Pride Committee brings you some new and exciting changes!

For the first time we will start with pre-march entertainment at Copley Square. This along with the usual sale of our t-shirts, buttons, and balloons, and our new Lesbian/Gay Pride painter's cap, will help us to energize and feel the spirit of Lesbian/Gay Pride! We're also guesting a special pre-march speaker guaranteed to get you out of the closets and into the streets!

Plan to be at Copley Square early, as it all begins at 11:15 AM. If you need directions, please call 262-4777 for more information/maps, etc. Our march/parade will kick off VERY promptly at NOON! Don't be late!

If your organization is forming a contingent, please call and let our Parade Coordinator know - 267-9350. We may be using "feeder" streets and your group may be assigned to one.

INCLUDE YOUR EVENT IN THE PRIDE PROGRAM!

There's only a few more weeks you can still get your event into our program book. We encourage our New England sister states to participate, too! Please call the Events Coordinator by May 16th with the information, at 731-6737.

ADVERTISE IN THE PRIDE PROGRAM!

What could be better than FREE DISTRIBUTION to 10,000 potential customers in the Greater Boston/New England Area?

Knowing that your advertisement supports a worthy cause, and shows off your support of Lesbian/Gay Pride!

Call our Publicity Coordinator IMMEDIATELY at 262-4777! The deadline for camera-ready ads is May 20th! For more information - ad size, price, etc., call the number above today!

ABOUT THE COORDINATORS

The coordinators of the Annual Lesbian/ Gay Pride March and Rally are, indirectly, YOU, because without you, it doesn't happen!

There are approximately 25 people who-----

have been working very hard to bring you this celebration. For some of us it is almost a second full-time job, completely volunteer!

We still need people to help! You can help us distribute program books, or sign up to do marshalling during the parade.

Please come to our meetings - every Thursday evening at 7:00 PM, at the Boston Evening Clinic, 314 Commonwealth Ave.

PRIDE PARAPHENALIA!

Our T-shirts and buttons will be ready to go during the week of May 16th!

Want to be able to shop by mail? End the crush and frustration of waiting in line the last day! Send in a MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED CHECK, or CASH ONLY (No personal checks, sorry!) with your order to PRIDE, P.O. Box 1253, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117 BEFORE May 28th. Orders received after that date will not be guaranteed to arrive before Pride Day, June 18th.

PRIDE PARAPHENALIA PACKAGE includes one T-shirt and one button for $10.00 (this is $2.00 over our market price per item sold separately - extra charges cover our handling and mailing first class postage).

T-shirts: 50%-50% poly-cotton reg. adult in black, red, purple, and turquoise with logo screened on in pink and white.

Buttons: 2¼" diameter button with safety pin clasp. Black and purple printed on silver.

Name:_____

Address:_____

City:_____State:_____

Zip Code:_____

_____T-shirt(s) S M L XL
Black, Red, Purple, Turq.

(circle preference) Button comes with shirt.

_____TOTAL ENCLOSED

EVENTS! EVENTS! EVENTS! EVENTS! EVENTS!

We've included a partial list of events scheduled at this time. For more information about the event and any fees required by them, please call 731-6737. This number is also for those who wish to still schedule an event by May 16th!

Sat.	June 11	Arts & Crafts Fair Arlington Street Church 11 AM - 5 PM
Mon.	June 13	Boston Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance (BL/GPA) Endorsement Meeting (Mayoral) UMass/Boston 7:30 PM
Wed.	June 15	Kate Clinton 'Live'! 1st Church Congregational Cambridge 7 PM and 9 PM
		La Cage Aux Folles Pre-Broadway Musical Benefit for A.I.D.S.
Thurs.	June 16	BL/GPA - Political Celebration Faneuil Hall 7:30 PM
Fri.	June 17	GCN's 10th Birthday Party YWCA - 140 Clarendon Street 7:30 PM to Midnight
Sat.	June 18	PARADE & RALLY Copley Square & Boston Common 11:00 AM till finish
		Somewhere Else - Party at Somewhere Else
		Edmund White - Book Party Glad Day Book Store Benefit for David Scoundras
		The UnMasked Ball! Music and prizes! Bradford Hotel Ballroom To benefit Lesbian/Gay Pride Sponsored by the Boston Evening Clinic
Sun.	June 19	"Singing with Pride" Gay Men's Chorus - Concert Emmanuel Church - Newbury St. 3 PM
		Walk-a-thon to benefit A.I.D.S. research. Chiltern Mt. Club - Blue Hills
Fri.	June 24	Fag Rag - Guilt/Relief Show Arlington Street Church 8:00 PM

GAY PRIDE WEEKEND SPECIAL

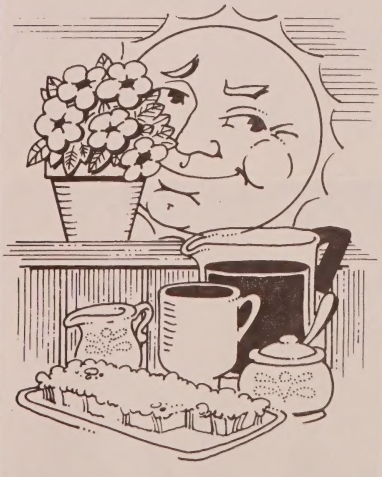
The next time you wake-up in Boston, you could be a little richer.

We know how important comfort and quality is to you. And because it is so important, you demand only the very best accommodations when you stay away from home.

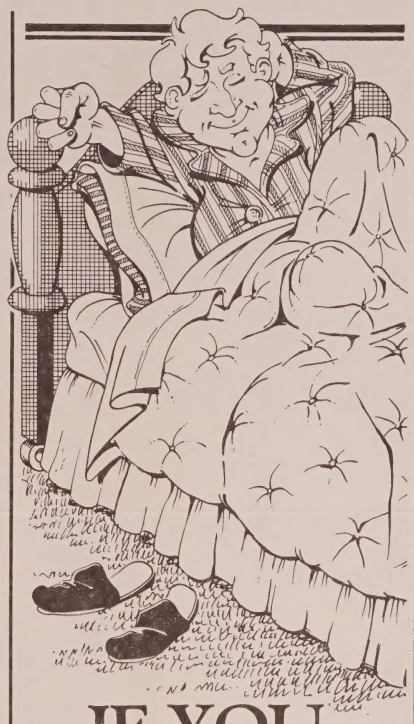
At OASIS we've been devoted to the art of providing fine accommodations for the past year.

As a result we are able to meet and many times exceed your expectations for quality, cleanliness, hospitality, economy and comfort. It is this kind of devotion at the OASIS that has earned us, in the short time we have been open, the reputation as the place to stay in Boston.

Quite honestly, some of our guests have arrived skeptical of what a guest house could offer. None have been disappointed and many have returned. They fell in love with the 300 year old Captain's bed and the many other pieces of refinished period furniture, the big soft comforters, the large 100% cotton towels, the Italian tile baths, the recessed lighting and the Levolor blinds (just a small part of the quality built into the completely renovated OASIS).



They enjoyed having coffee and danish in the morning with the other house guests (or a new-found friend) in our handsomely done living room or, in the warmer weather, lounging and sunbathing on our outdoor decks (plenty of ice and mix are set out everyday for cocktails). And if they were new to Boston, it was great to always have our staff easily available to suggest where to have dinner, what bars to go to or how to spend the afternoon sight—seeing.



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Boston's Only All Gay Owned & Operated Place To Stay

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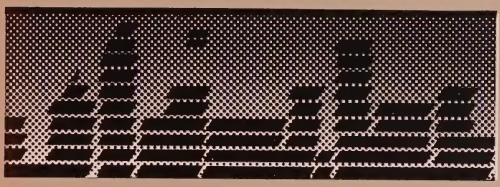

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A favorite European tradition has finally arrived in Boston: the CHANDLER INN. A bed and breakfast hotel located in the heart of the city that is the perfect option for the businessman or tourist seeking a small, friendly spot at an affordable price.

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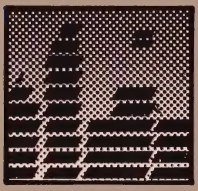

The CHANDLER INN is centrally located between two famous Boston locales, Copley and Park Squares, the site of Trinity Church, the Boston Public Library, the new John Hancock Tower and Copley Place. Also within walking distance are Boston's own theatre district, the fashionable Newbury Street and Downtown Crossing shopping areas, the Prudential Center, the Boston Common and Public Gardens. We are convenient to all public transportation and only 15 minutes to Boston's Logan International Airport. Parking is available.

inviting

Step into the CHANDLER INN. Welcome to Boston where our cordial staff is waiting to escort you through our elegant lobby to your newly appointed accommodations. Our 56 comfortably furnished guest rooms are equipped with private bath, color television and direct dial telephone. Of course, our very reasonable room rate includes continental breakfast. Refresh yourself. Take advantage of the full health club facilities nearby. Your days and nights will be busy in the "Hub of the Universe."

informal

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bl/gpa
BOSTON LESBIAN AND GAY POLITICAL ALLIANCE

BL/GPA, P.O. Box 65, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117.

June 7, 1983

Hello,

The next COMMUNITY NETWORKING BREAKFAST will take place on Thursday morning, June 16 at 8:00 a.m. at Cafe Calypso, Tremont Street at Union Park in the South End. We again request that you send one representative of your organization to this breakfast and that you phone 247-3910 and leave a message with Eric confirming your plans to attend the breakfast.

The presentation at this meeting will be given by Larry Kessler and others involved in the Aids Action Committee out of Fenway Community Health. They will discuss the history and work of the committee and will specifically discuss ways in which the larger community can aid their efforts.

Our last breakfast was quite a success and we have heard many good comments about Ginny Apuzzo's impressive talk. We continue to feel that this kind of regular networking is important for our community and we remind you to encourage an active involvement in the breakfast on the part of your organization. If a lesbian/gay organization which you know of is not receiving an invitation, please let us know as soon as possible.

Enjoy the exciting events of this month for our community, and we look forward to seeing you on the 16th.

Sincerely,

Ann Maguire & Eric Rofes
Ann Maguire & Eric Rofes
Boston Lesbian/Gay Political Alliance

Martha Jones + Steven Tierney
Martha Jones & Steve Tierney
Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus

Many that have read *But Lord, They're Gay* have wanted copies to send to their family and friends.

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Hear Ye Hear Ye

Lets Celebrate !! OLE'

New Years Eve Party

Open House

for OLE' members & younger others

Dec. 31st 1982

9:30 p.m.

AT

Naomi Axelrod Gernes
100 Robbins Rd.
Watertown, Mass.

Catered Affair
BYOB
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donation
$3.00 - 5.00 per per.
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Singing
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R.S.V.P. by Dec. 15.

Western Mass: Joann - 753-2286

Boston Area: Marcelle - 739-3394 evenings

100 ROBBINS ROAD, WATERTOWN

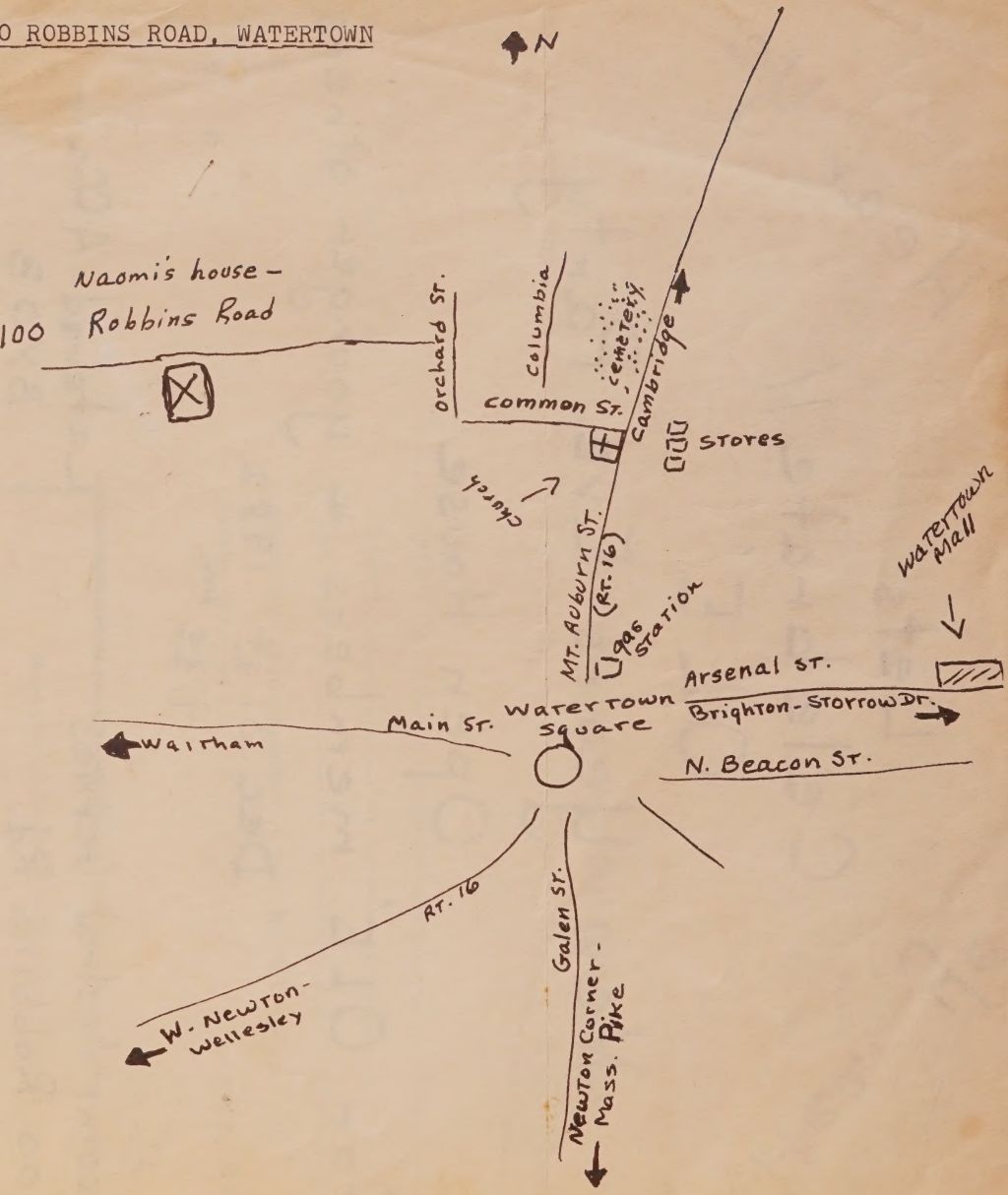
Mass Pike Exit 16 (Newton/Wat.) to sign "Watertown" - follow Galen (see construction) to Wat. Sq.; street directly across Sq is Mt. Auburn - see Texaco Stat. on your right. Follow Mt. Auburn approx. 8 blocks til lights.+ church. Make left on Common by church, pass high school on right (big), make first right on Columbia, first left onto Robbins. Number 100, yellow house on Left - 11th house.

Storrow Drive-follow signs to Newton/Wat. Sq. Pick up Mt. Auburn St. (bet. jewelry store and Texaco Stat.). Follow to lights, make left onto Common - see above for further moves

From Cambridge-follow Mt. Auburn, past Star Mkt headed toward Wat. Sq. - keep to your left at fork. Go thru small shopping dist., make right onto Common - see top direction for further moves

From Belmont- - Cushing Sq. to Common St, follow til left on Bellevue, then right on to Robbina - House is a few houses on right.

From Waltham to Watertown Sq. - see above directions to Robbins Rd. from the Square.



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*Dispel myths and help toward understanding
*Provide information and support to gays and lesbians
*Provide information and support to heterosexuals who live, work or interact with homosexuals.
*Deal with common human needs for clearer communication and accepting each other.

OCTOBER 23-25, 1981
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Seminar Presenters:
LOUIE CREW
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KEN MARTIN
BRYAN TEIXEIRA

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Integrity, Chicago

Fee: $50.00 until September 1
$60.00 September 1 - October 15
$70.00 October 15-23
$80.00 Door Registrations

FRIDAY, October 23

6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. **REGISTRATION**

7:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. **WELCOME and INTRODUCTION**

8:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. **OPENING MUSIC**
Tricia Alexander and Lori Noelle

8:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. **MAKING CONTACTS/ GETTING ACQUAINTED: OPENING EXPERIENCE - Bryan Teixeira**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24

9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. FIRST SESSION

Section A—Del Martin & Phyllis Lyon
"Violence Within Lesbian/Gay Relationships"
Much has been said about heterosexual domestic violence. To what extent is there violence among Lesbian and Gay couples? What should we do about it?

Section B—Bryan Teixeira
"Homosexuality: From Taboo to Option"
A lecture/discussion look at a contemporary redefining of human sexuality that revises the taboo status of homosexuality.

Section C—Louie Crew
"Sexism in Language"
How can we make our language inclusive and also avoid tedious his/her jargon as well as other forms of linguistic bullying? What resources in the language of lesbian and gay male experience can be tapped imaginatively, joyfully, and humorously as we lead out and educate, others around us in the verbal celebration of a post-patriarchal spaciousness and diversity?

Section D—Ken Martin
"Ageing"
What are the special concerns of ageing lesbians and gay men? Are they the same for lesbians and gay men? How does changing consciousness effect "generation gaps" within our community? Are there special medical and emotional health care needs. Are there different concerns for singles and those who are coupled? To what extent do we perpetuate "ageism" in our organizations and institutions? (Lecture, discussion).

11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. DISCUSSION GROUPS

I. Bisexuality
II. Cruising and Rejection
III. Fair Fight Technique
IV. Getting Older
V. Relationship Issues for Lesbians
VI. Gays as Parents
VII. Parents and Spouses of Gays or Lesbians
VIII. Women's Rap Group
IX. Men's Rap Group

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. LUNCH BREAK

2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. SECOND SESSION

Section A—Del Martin & Phyllis Lyon
"The Moral Majority in Perspective"
Gays are not only ones under attack. Who are our allies and how do we coalesce with other groups? The need to get involved in politics and public education.

Section B—Bryan Teixeira
"Salvation Through the Perverse and the Prophetic: a Political Theology for Gays and Lesbians"
A radical lecture/discussion approach to Marx, Freud, and the Bible.

Section C—Louie Crew
"The Problems of Living in a Small Town"
How to embroider your Scarlet Q for Main Street of small town America -- or giggling with your head in the stocks as you plan your spring cleaning. This session is the speaker's review of the tactics that have worked best as he and his male spouse have lived openly as gay and racially integrated in rural Georgia and rural Wisconsin for eight years.

Section D—Ken Martin
"Lesbians and Gay Men: Divided We Fall"
Why do sexism, discrimination and contention persist between lesbians and gay men? What lessons have we failed to learn from our mutual struggles? Might we forward our movement for civil rights and liberties if we improved our relationships with each other? (Lecture, discussion)

5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. COMMUNITY SESSION

6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. DINNER BREAK

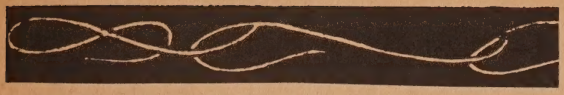
9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. **OPTIONAL CHICAGO NIGHT LIFE TOUR**

8:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. **OPTIONAL WOMEN'S BAR / COFFEE HOUSE TOUR**

SUNDAY, October 25
9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. THIRD SESSION

Section A—Del Martin & Phyllis Lyon
"Detrimental Effects of Homophobia on Heterosexuals"
We know the negative impact of homophobia on Lesbians and Gays. There are also compelling arguments that homophobia may be dangerous to the physical and mental health of heterosexuals.

Section B—Bryan Teixeira
"Liberation of the Sexual Revolution: the Challenge of Feminism"
This would deal in lecture/discussion format with the congruences and incongruences between the feminist and Gay/Lesbian movements.



Section C—Louie Crew
"Sexism in Language"
How can we make our language inclusive and also avoid tedious his/her jargon as well as other forms of linguistic bullying? What resources in the language of lesbian and gay male experience can be tapped imaginatively, joyfully, and humorously as we lead out and educate others around us in the verbal celebration of a post-patriarchal spaciousness and diversity?

Section D—Ken Martin
"Lesbians and Gay Men as the Subjects of Sex Research"
This presentation will review the history, extent, nature and results of research with lesbians and gay men as subjects. It will include a historical survey of sociological, psychological and bio-genetic studies, a summary of the recent status of research and directionality of current and future research in each of these three areas. (Lecture/discussion)

11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. DISCUSSION GROUPS

I. Relationship Issues
II. Coming Out
III. Gays or Lesbians Married to a Heterosexual
IV. Legal Issues for Lesbians and Gays
V. Lesbians as Parents
VI. Alcoholism
VII. Parents and Spouses of Gays or Lesbians
VIII. Problems in the Work Place
IX. Helping the Professional Understand Gay/Lesbian Issues

1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. LUNCH BREAK

2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. FOURTH SESSION

Section A—Del Martin & Phyllis Lyon
"The Moral Majority in Perspective"
Gays are not only the ones under attack. Who are our allies and how do we coalesce with other groups? The need to get involved in politics and public education.

Section B—Bryan Teixeira
"Intimacy versus Romance: Heterosexual Stereotypes in Gay and Lesbian Relationships"
A lecture/experience look at our expectations and assumptions about relationships.

Section C—Louie Crew
"The Problems of Living in a Small Town"
How to embroider your Scarlet Q for Main Street of small town America--or giggling with your head in the stocks as you plan your spring cleaning. This session is the speaker's review of the tactics that have worked best as he and his male spouse have lived openly as gay and racially integrated in rural Georgia and rural Wisconsin for eight years.

Section D—Ken Martin
"The Social Function of Sexual Deviance and Sexual Deviants"
Every society develops standards, rules and norms for the sexual behavior of its members. Who decides what is "normal" and what is "deviant"? How are these decisions made? What are the implications for the person labeled "deviant"? At what point does the deviant cease being a harmless non-conformist and become a sinner, criminal, or patient? We will explore deviance and conformity as relative concepts which find their concrete meaning only in social contexts. (Lecture, discussion).

4:45 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. CLOSING CELEBRATION
Music with: Tricia Alexander & Lori Noelle

REGISTRATION FORM

THIRD NATONAL CONFERENCE ON GAY & LESBIAN ISSUES

October 23-25, 1981

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☐ Enclosed is my non-refundable deposit of $20.00 to reserve a space at the Conference. The balance is due by the price deadline or the fee rises.

☐ I would like a card from Blackstone Hotel for making lodging arrangements. The special conference rate for rooms is $36.00 single and $42.00 double.

☐ Enclosed is my additional fee of $10.00 for the optional bus tour of Chicago Night Life. Bus and cover charges are included. Drinks are extra (Limited to 90 people).

☐ Enclosed is my additional fee of $10.00 for Women's Coffee House/Bar Tour. Drinks are not included.

There will be no refund made for cancellation after October 10.

Note: A list of nearby parking lots will be sent to registrants.

Mail to: Oasis Center for Human Potential
7463 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois 60626

Names will be confidential

BIOGRAPHIES

TRICIA ALEXANDER & LORI NOELLE are feminist musicians, singers and songwriters who have performed widely.

LOUIS CREW, Ph.D., is Associate Professor of English at University of Wisconsin/Stevens Point. He was the founder of Integrity, the National organization of Gay Episcopalians, in 1974. He served on the Board of Directors of the National Gay Task Force 1976-78. He was recipient of the Integrity award for Outstanding Contribution to Christian Understanding of Human Sexuality, 1975. His writings have appeared in *After You're Out: A Gay Survival Book, In Celebration, Couples and Careers, Sunspots* (poems) and *The Gay Academic.* His work in progress is *Black Parables: Queers! For Christ's Sake* (poetry).

DEL MARTIN & PHYLLIS LYON have been together for 28 years and were two of the founders of the Daughters of Bilitis in San Francisco in 1955. They co-authored the book *Lesbian/Woman* (1972) and Del authored *Battered Wives* (1976). Phyllis is on the faculty of the Institute for the Advanced Study of Human Sexuality and is vice chair of San Francisco's Human Rights Commission. Del is a freelancer, writing and lecturing on women's and gay issues, and was recently appointed by Governor Brown to California's new Commission on Crime Control and Violence Prevention.

KENNETH T. MARTIN resides in Los Angeles with his lover, Tom. He works as a Mental Health Specialist and Consultant in Human Sexuality for an acute psychiatric hospital. He is an ordained minister who has pastored four churches, including Good Shepherd Parish, MCC, Chicago 1974-1978. In the past he has served as a missionary to the Hawaiian Islands, a member of the National Council of Churches Commission on Human Sexuality and as Assistant to the Chief of Chaplains for Armed Forces in Thailand. Ken has appeared on more than forty television and radio shows discussing human sexuality, especially the concerns of lesbians and gay men. He is presently a guest lecturer and Ph.D. candidate at the Institute for the Advanced Study of Human Sexuality in San Francisco.

BRYAN TEIXEIRA, B.A., B. Th., R.S.W. is a former Roman Catholic priest of the Capuchin Franciscan Order. Bryan lives and works in Vancouver where he is a Consultant/Trainer in Social Action for the staffs of church-related and citizen-initiated social service/action organizations, and a lecturer at both The Weaver Institute and the Vancouver School of Theology at the University of British Columbia. For the past 15 years he has been involved in various processes of spiritual formation and social change, and he believes that these two movements are closely interwoven.

*We are aware that Illinois is not an ERA state. However, since the resources of Oasis Center, Dignity/Chicago and Integrity/Chicago, the co-sponsors of the conference and volunteer organizations, are here; it would be financially prohibitive to carry on this conference dealing with such vital issues in another state. All groups are involved in helping the passage of ERA in this state.

**Limited number of partial scholarships are available upon written request.

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April 15, 1983

WHAT WAS YOUR MOST AMAZING/FUNNY/HORRIFYING/VICTORIOUS..SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT? Write it out and mail/phone/deliver it for the training manual antecdotes. Real live stories are what people want to hear. You've got one. Pass it on!

* *

Dear G.L.S.B. member:

Another grant came through, this time from Haymarket for $1500. Eileen's efforts are paying off for all of us. Now we have to decide upon the best direction for the money to give us long term benefits. Great task!

ORIENTATION THIS SUNDAY, APRIL 24 7p.m. AT CATHY HOFFMANS, 67 PLEASANT ST. CAMB. PHONE 661-0974. TELL FRIENDS! CALL EVEN IF YOU CAN'T COME THIS TIME BUT WANT TO LATER.

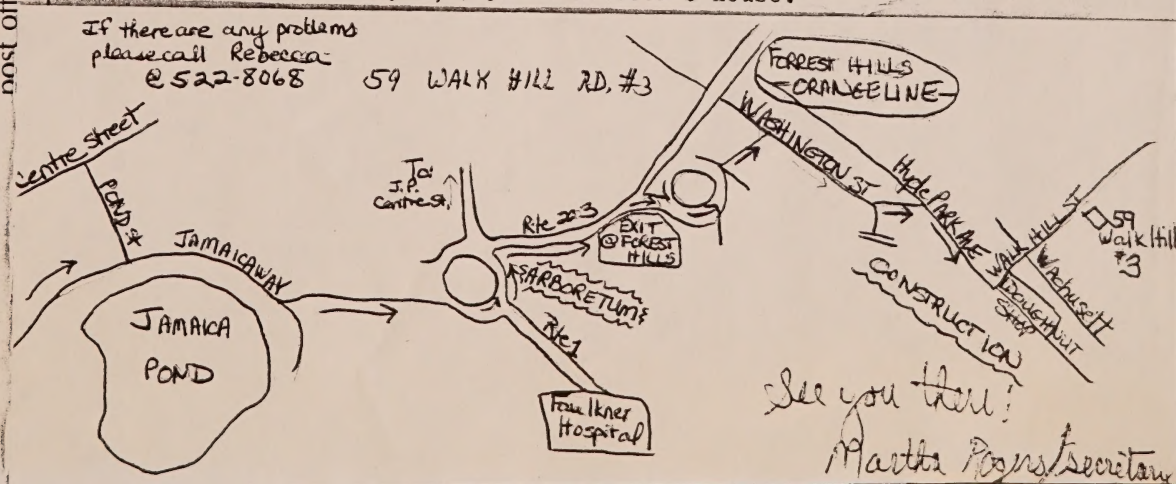
Cathy Hoffman has a seat now on the Lesbians and City Services panel, which is part of the mayor's Commission on Gay and Lesbian City Services. Brian McNaught is the liaison. This panel may help us to heighten our profile among city officials and workers.

At our last meeting we had two very informative visitors from the Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays. Their organization provides support and resources for people confronting issues of homosexuality either directly or through someone close to them. In our speaking engagements we should definitely tell people about their existence. They have a hotline which offers emotional support and referrals for professional counseling, 646-5148. Their address is Box 125-S101, Arlington, Mass. 02174. We will soon have brochures to offer people.

Our discussion topic last month was S & M. As with intergenerational sex, it is not necessarily seen as a gay issue by straight people. However, attempts to sensationalize it and then equate it with homosexuality can easily turn it against us. It is wise in speaking engagements to turn it back to the audience and point out people's many different opinions. Because it is so divisive among us, we should exercise great care before discussing it outside of our own community. Speakers can say they are not comfortable answering questions because they cannot provide a fair representation.

Next meeting's topic is relationships: How does sexual preference affect our expectations from intimate relationships? Do our relationships define our identity to the straight world as lesbians and gay men? Why do "single" people not get questions about relationships?

Next meeting is May 1, 7:30 at Rebecca's house.



CHANDLER INN

GAY PRIDE CELEBRATION
June 17-19, 1983

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Our comfortable, contemporary accommodations feature all new private baths, color televisions and direct dial telephones. Fritz, our lively piano lounge and cafe, serves a light, tempting menu throughout the day, a wonderful brunch on weekends, and offers live piano entertainment daily during happy hour.

We are conveniently located on Chandler St., at the the corner of Berkeley, between Columbus Avenue and Tremont St. and we are easily accessible by public transportation.

We would very much like the opportunity to be your host during the Gay Pride Celebration in Boston, June 17 and 18, so we are offering a fantastically priced weekend package:

double occupancy	$75.00
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These prices quoted are per room, for two nights, and include a continental breakfast each morning. The price for one night only, or, an additional night to this package, is $32.00 for single occupancy, or $38.00 for double occupancy. These prices are subject to a 5.7% Massachusetts hotel tax.

We are looking forward to accommodating you during this exciting weekend. Please contact the Chandler Inn directly for reservations and/or additional information.

Sincerely,

Diane Connors

Manager

In Town Bed & Breakfast

Berkeley at Chandler, Boston, Massachusetts 02118 (617) 262-6767

Concord Men's Group NEWSLETTER

a support group for gay men in central New Hampshire

Concord Men's Group P.O. Box 832 Concord, New Hampshire 03301 Volume 1, Number 7

written by a minister committed to service and realistic about facts; a model for NH Christians, whose baptism calls us to Love our neighbor.

gay ministry

ROBERT NUGENT, SDS

In his recent book, *Clowning in Rome,* Henri Nouwen writes of the "wide variety of ministries" now open to religious communities. Among examples of these new ministries Nouwen mentions in particular ministry to "gay people."

I would suspect, however, that few ministers today would care to identify themselves as being involved in any way with "gay ministry." Ministry to homosexually oriented people is a very recent development with all kinds of difficulties. Yet I contend that every person engaged in any church-related work, new or old, official or unofficial, is involved in ministering to "gay people."

A campus minister working with college students and single young adults; parish pastoral ministers involved in marriage counseling and adult education; the hospital pastoral team; prison and other institutional chaplains; the youth minister; the retreat and spiritual director; the religious educator; and people involved in peace and justice issues, from nuclear disarmament to the ordination of women, are all relating to homosexual people whether they realize it or not.

I always smile when someone stands up at one of our daylong workshops on gay ministry and says to me, "I've never met a gay person." My response is to cite the slogan adopted by one of the large national homosexual groups: "We Are Everywhere." Gay people *are* everywhere—in our parish organizations and committees, youth groups, hospitals, religious communities, charismatic groups, classrooms, lecture halls, and peace demonstrations. But most of them have chosen for very good reasons not to let us know their identity; they are not particularly anxious to risk rejection, ridicule, or even well-intentioned but misguided attempts at "sympathy" or "cures."

Less serious but still very real problems develop when pastoral ministers fail to realize that they are involved with gay people in their ordinary day-to-day ministry. They betray personal attitudes of fear and anxiety and, at times, open hostility towards homosexual people by negative remarks, "queer jokes," or silent withdrawal whenever homosexuality comes up in conversation.

Ever so subtly, we inflict pain on hurting people

All of these responses cause considerable pain to a group of people in our church who for far too long have been the object of popular misunderstanding, pastoral neglect, and personal or social isolation.

Significant Minority

Conservative estimates of homosexually oriented people, individuals whose affectional and sexual responses are directed exclusively or primarily to people of their own sex, vary from two to ten percent. A reasonable estimate of Catholic homosexual people based on the U.S. homosexual population is about four million. There are as many homosexual people in our church as divorced Catholics. If we include in the term "gay ministry" not only these people but their parents, relatives, and friends, we are speaking about a significant "minority" whose lives are touched in a very real way by homosexuality. All of them are people who would benefit from sensitive and competent pastoral ministry.

The analogy with ministry to divorced Catholics reveals striking similarities. Both ministries are relatively new. Both ministries touch on fundamental church teachings on the meaning of Christian marriage and human sexuality. Both ministries affect groups of people who have long felt cut off and alienated from the larger body of the faith community, people who in the popular imagination at least are labeled—or label themselves—"sinners" or "failures."

Divorced Catholics in the past several years have witnessed a slow but steady improvement in church attitudes and practices *(see* Ministries, *May/June and July/August, 1980).* More and more ministers are devoting time and energies to learn about the needs and problems of the divorced Catholic. Diocesan and national conferences are held on the topic, and in some dioceses ministers are officially appointed to work with divorced Catholics. The whole Catholic community is being sensitized to the church's pastoral concern for those Catholics whose lives have been touched by this very traumatic experience of divorce.

Those of us identified with gay ministry are hopeful that in the coming years the church's pastoral concern for its homosexual members will evolve along similar lines. We realize, though, how much personal and institutional anxiety the topic of homosexuality generates on all levels. It is much more difficult for people to think clearly and calmly about homosexuality than about any other contemporary church issues including divorce, abortion, war, or women's ordination.

People First

Homosexuality is a highly emotional issue that touches feelings and experience of human sexuality in every individual, including the minister. Moreover, homosexuality is an extremely complex subject. If ministers want to provide even a basic kind of help to homosexual people, it is crucial that they fully appreciate these two fundamental insights. That awareness will help them become more comfortable in relating to those homosexual individuals

they encounter in their various communities and ministries.

It is important to realize that "homosexuality" is really an abstraction. There is no such thing as "homosexuality." There are only people who happen to be more or less homosexually oriented, who are more or less comfortable with this orientation, and who experience more or less personal and social difficulties by reason of this orientation. When we speak of "homosexuality" in any context it is important to remember that we are always speaking about *people*—not clinical symptoms or categories of "illness," not degrees of "sin or guilt." Always and primarily we are speaking of concrete human persons.

Our usual response to homosexuality is anxiety, fear

In our own work at New Ways Ministry we try to avoid using the words "homosexual" and "gay" as nouns; for us they are primarily adjectives. We tend not to speak of "gays" or "homosexuals." We feel that these terms perpetuate an unhealthy one-dimensional categorization of people and allow others to respond to them from a distance and in a way that treats homosexual people in less than fully human and fully personal terms. The adjectives "homosexual" and "gay" can modify any number of nouns including "lifestyle," "orientation," "subculture," "values," "experiences." But first and foremost they always modify human persons.

This point has to be stressed not only for pastoral ministers but also for homosexual people themselves. There is some degree of pressure put on homosexual people—and sometimes on heterosexual people—to so completely identify themselves with a particular sexual orientation that they run the danger of exhausting their full human self-definition.

Extremes Hazardous

Brooklyn's Bishop Francis Mugavero, in his 1976 pastoral letter on human sexuality, warned homosexual people against identifying their personhood with their sexual orientation: "They are so much more as persons than this single aspect of their personality. That richness must not be lost. It is not homosexuality which should be one's claim to acceptance or human rights or to being loved by us all; it is the fact that we are all brothers and sisters under... God."

There is also the opposite temptation for the minister not to take seriously enough the emotional and affective component of the homosexual person's needs and experiences. This approach can easily lead to facile and simplistic counseling on particular difficulties. For some ministers it could involve a refusal to face the more personal and threatening (to the minister) aspects of a homosexual identity and experience that a person might want to share. This is called the "I know you're gay and I accept you, but let's not talk about it" approach.

Limiting pastoral help to a preoccupation with overt sexual behavior, concentrating on alleviating guilt and anxiety, or assuming that one already grasps the dynamics of homosexuality can lead ministers to avoid that sensitive and sustained listening presence to gay people that is so vital a part of the "acceptance" they seek from the church. Only when a minister begins to realize, as Father John Harvey says, that the "deeper need of any human is for friendship rather than genital expression" can he or she begin to appreciate and integrate into counseling those deeper human needs and common motivations that homosexual people share with the rest of humanity.

Homophobia

Semantics and sensitivity aside, no current topic under discussion or study seems as elusive of consensus as homosexuality. An in-depth study of the issue and extensive reading of the literature including data from the behavioral sciences, church theologies, biblical scholarship, cross-cultural studies, sociology, and anthropology reveal the extreme complexity of the subject. Perhaps the single most important contribution of Archbishop John R. Quinn's pastoral letter on homosexuality (May 5, 1980) is his repeated stress that homosexuality is not only a highly-charged emotional issue; it is also "enormously complex in its origins, its psychological vectors, medical ramifications, societal norms and in the application of valid moral principles to individual cases."

Gay Catholics are as numerous as divorced Catholics

If pastoral ministers can appreciate that fact alone, they have taken a significant step in providing sound pastoral care for individuals who might approach them for help in coping with homosexual feelings or experiences in themselves or others.

Coupled to the enormous complexity of homosexuality that Archbishop Quinn mentions are the strong emotional responses of anxiety and fear that the subject raises among most people engaged today in ministries. The word "homophobia" has been coined to describe an irrational fear or hatred of homosexuality in oneself or in others. Until ministers have learned to recognize the extent of their own homophobia, they are incapable of working with homosexual individuals. They do both themselves and gay ministry a great injustice. And when they attempt to counsel gay people (or even those who think they might be gay) without first having come to terms with homosexuality in their own lives, they inflict more pain on people who are already suffering.

Unless a minister has developed a firm and mature sense of his or her own sexual identity, including gender identity and role, he or she ought not attempt gay ministry. The super macho male who needs constant reinforcement of his "masculinity" at the expense of gay people (and women) is a highly unlikely candidate for gay ministry. The same thing can be said of the homosexual minister who cannot appreciate and promote a heterosexual development and identity.

This is not to say, however, that a particular minister who might have some moral objections to homosexual activity is automatically open to the charge of being homophobic. Many times gay ministry requires challenging certain aspects of the gay subculture. Even some homosexual people are not immune to homophobic responses.

Honesty Imperative

In what is undoubtedly the best official church document to date on homosexuality the Catholic bishops of England clearly stressed the centrality of the minister's own feelings to a successful ministry.

"Before attempting to provide spiritual guidance or counseling for a homosexual person," the bishops cautioned, "the pastor must be aware of his own limitations. Unconscious prejudice resulting from a biased social tradition does injustive to the homosexual and renders effective counseling impossible. No real benefit can be expected unless the pastor clears away all traces of the misunderstandings that make real communication impossible."

These are strong words but absolutely true and essential for any kind of competent and productive pastoral care for homosexual people. If an individual minister is unable for any reason to deal with homosexuality or related issues, then he or she has a serious responsibility both professionally and morally to recognize this barrier and refer the person to someone else. In this way we can at least hope to prevent any more psychic or spiritual damage being done to people who tell tragic stories of anger, naive advice, and even at times personal animosity from insecure church ministers.

Marriage is no solution to homosexuality

A minister's ease and security must be evident when called on to state and explain church teaching on homosexuality. There is no doubt that the present church teaching on homosexuality is clearly stated in several recent church documents: A homosexual orientation (state, condition, tendencies) is morally neutral; homosexual activity, however, is morally unacceptable. But having said that we have not said all there is to say about gay ministry, nor have we begun to say anything about pastoral care of homosexual Catholics.

The distinction between "orientation" and "activity" is important, and more and more Christian people need to understand this distinction. Church teaching on homosexual actions, unfortunately, is viewed by gay people as one of the main causes of the pain and discrimination they face in society, partially because many people fail to distinguish between orientation and behavior. As a result, both gay Catholics and others see the church's position as one that "condemns homosexuals." This simplistic and unnuanced misinterpretation of church teaching leads both to anger toward the church on the part of gay people and to harsh, judgmental attitudes about homosexual people by Catholics.

The distinction between orientation and behavior, valuable and helpful in itself, does not solve all the complex issues encountered in counseling gay Catholics. The American Catholic bishops in their 1976 pastoral letter, "To Live in Christ Jesus," not only made the distinction but stated that the Christian community should provide homosexual people "with a special degree of pastoral understanding and care" and supported their right to "respect, friendship and justice." A "special degree" of pastoral ministry must include

Gay ministry means sharing in oppression

much more than simply pointing out the distinction between orientation and behavior (ignoring the former and condemning the latter); it means much more than telling people to "do the best you can" or finding excuses to deprive them of free, adult, Christian decisions. "It is unworthy of a pastor," the English bishops warned, "to offer only superficial advice for such an intractable problem."

Behavioral scientists and mental health professionals are still divided on whether or not a homosexual orientation in itself constitutes any kind of mental illness, emotional conflict, or immature psychosexual development. The question is by no means settled. The school that views homosexuality as not being *in itself*, apart from associated problems, any indication of emotional disorder or psychic conflict seems to be gaining the field. The psychoanalytic school still insists, however, on classifying and treating homosexuality as a definite psychosexual disorder. Everyone admits that there are homosexual people who for any number of reasons would benefit from professional therapy, including those individuals who are genuinely dissatisfied with a homosexual orientation and highly motivated to change. The probability of "reorientation" is another hotly controverted and complex question with conflicting claims and counterclaims on both sides.

An increasing number of gay people do not experience themselves as "disturbed" or in need of therapy to change. These are those homosexual people, mostly younger, whose conflicts center mainly on issues of revealing their orientation to family or friends, of religious conflicts, or of interpersonal difficulties in a homosexual relationship. Ministers must remember that they cannot generalize about all homosexual people from a limited experience with a few individuals with whom they have had some contact. Nor can they assume that all homosexual people evidence the same strengths and weaknesses a minister encounters in helping a particular gay person.

Once a minister has acquired some appreciation through reading, discussion, and workshops of the complexity of the issues involved, he or she has to deal to some degree with his or her own sexual identity—including, perhaps, homosexual feelings or experiences. The minister then must be ready to give positive indications that he or she is open to meeting and ministering to gay Catholics.

Finally, the minister has to be ready to handle the stigma that, unfortunately, is still attached to anyone who becomes involved in helping homosexual people. The minister will have to learn to cope with suspicions, curiosity, personal questions, insinuations, assumptions, and even rumors and gossip. (I worked for nearly three years on skid row, and no one even once asked me if I were an alcoholic!) There even might be attempts at intimidation. But if we as ministers are sincere about wanting to help heal some of the pain and sense of alienation that gay Catholics feel, especially those who have "left the church" over their sexuality, we really have to find concrete ways to let them know that we care, that we miss them, that we want them back. We must even be willing to share in some of their oppression, which does come to a minister who works publicly with gay people.

Having been hurt so many times before, most gay people, especially those still hiding—from others or from themselves—are not eager to chance rejection or condescension, even from church ministers. As an "evangelizer" the minister is responsible for taking that first step on the road to reconciliation. The minister must make the parishioner in the pew, the student in the classroom, or the parish group aware that a gay person will be treated with respect and care, that the individual's human dignity will not be violated by morbid curiosity, insensitive advice, or self-righteous moralizing. Homilists have a prime opportunity to treat the topic directly or indirectly; for example, by mentioning homosexual people in speaking of injustice. People in social justice work can stress the perspective of human rights.

Religion teachers in secondary schools and colleges have occasions to treat the topic not only from a balanced, academic viewpoint but in an open, nonthreatening way that indicates the teacher is not uncomfortable with homosexuality and is approachable for personal counseling. This could be a tremendous opportunity for a student experiencing ambiguity about sexuality or struggling with homosexual feelings or experiences or relationship but fearful of sharing this burden with another person.

Ministers who are open and comfortable with the topic will find themselves engaged in any number of professional and social situations involving gay people. At times, in the most unlikely of places such as parties and social gatherings, the minister will encounter a gay Catholic; he or she must be prepared to listen patiently and nondefensively to a story of hurt and alienation most often colored by hostility.

Marriage is no solution to homosexuality

A minister might be confronted by a homosexual Catholic who believes in good conscience that certain kinds of homosexual behavior are not necessarily always morally wrong, or a couple who do not see their commitment and sexual expression as in any way "sinful." These cases present delicate challenges involving respect for church teaching combined with respect for individual consciences. "The decision of conscience determining what should be done and what avoided," the English bishops remind us, "can only be made after prudent considera-

tion of the real situation as well as the moral norm. Pastoral care does not simply consist in the rigid and automatic application of objective norms, but must also consider the individual in the actual situation with strengths and weaknesses."

For most gay people the decision to share with others the realization and acceptance of a homosexual orientation—commonly termed "coming out"—is a delicate experience that nongay people cannot appreciate. The first step in that decision is to speak with someone the homosexual person has come to trust. That person is often a church minister. The minister's personal response, verbal and otherwise, to that disclosure is crucial to any further attempt to come to grips with homosexuality. The minister's response must be both sensitive and balanced; above all it must be empathetic marred by neither shock, disappointment, nor apparent—or real—lack of interest in exploring further the implications of homosexual identity. Otherwise the sense of being "different" and "alone," already a large part of the homosexual experience, will only be deepened and further reinforced.

The decision to tell others, the underlying motivations for such self-disclosure, and the potential public and personal repercussions of "coming out" are all subjects for careful development. And this is a ministry that cannot be ignored without danger of failing to support those "hurting families" that the American bishops include in their pastoral plan for family life. A much better way of dealing with the issue, however, is in a very careful screening during premarital counseling to make sure that homosexual feelings or experiences, if present to any degree, are faced and dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

Several common and key elements involved in all ministry to gay people include the importance of ascertaining the degree of homosexuality in a particular individual, the minister's own theological-pastoral perspective, and, most importantly, one's own comfortableness with human sexuality and personal sexual identity. What is fundamental and foremost, though, is that Christian ministers and counselors offer loving concern to people who traditionally have been the victims of misunderstanding, silence, and pastoral neglect from church representatives.

Gay ministry, I am happy to report, is beginning to evolve on several levels in the Catholic community. But it is still in its infancy. As a caring community we are only beginning to surface the issue in many quarters of church life, including the delicate question of gay candidates for priesthood and the religious life. There is still much resistance. And there is still considerable defensive posturing behind empty slogans ("Gay is good" or "Gay is abnormal").

But we have made a start, however slow and vulnerable. We have made some mistakes from which we can learn much. We are beginning to face fears, ignorance, and myths that lead to social intolerance, an attitude that encourages repression. We are speaking out against the injustice that has prompted homosexual people to be an "invisible minority," which only serves to perpetuate the stereotypes and to continue the vicious circle of neglect.

Every church document that has addressed homosexuality has called on the community for "sensitivity," "compassion," and "pastoral care," while reiterating church teaching on homosexual acts. Numerous Catholic groups and individuals, including several bishops, have issued statements, made recommendations, and passed resolutions affirming social justice for homosexual people. Colleges, seminaries, formation programs, religious communities, parishes, and dioceses have begun to sponsor workshops and study days on homosexuality and gay ministry. The topic is increasingly "in the air" in the Catholic community. We are becoming aware that our commitment to an authentic Gospel ministry calls us as individuals and as a church to minister to the social outcasts, to the lepers and the rejected people of our own day as did Jesus Christ in his own time and society.

Even so, far too few ministers today have the courage to "eat with sinners" as Jesus did. The stigma is still too powerful when it comes to homosexuality. But more and more ministers are genuinely interested in acquiring the knowledge and the skills needed to understand more sensitively homosexuality and homosexual people, their unique needs and special gifts, the community's need for them. As this trend continues, so does the healing and reconciling ministry of Jesus, reaching out to all people including gay Christians. In this ministry the presence of the Lord is made more and more evident to our church and world in a very special way.

Father Nugent is coauthor of Homosexual Catholics: A New Primer for Discussion, *co-editor of* A Time to Speak, *a collection of Catholic statements on homosexuality and gay ministry, and co-director of New Ways Ministry, 3312 Buchanan Street #302, Mount Rainier, MD 20822.*

failure, coupled with fear of what others will think of them as parents and conflicting feelings of wanting to "accept the person" without necessarily approving of homosexuality. All these feelings converge to create tremendous stress, confusion, anger, and depression. Only sensitive and enlightened pastoral care can help assuage the pain.

What parents most urgently need and want at this time is someone to talk with about their feelings. They need someone who will listen and understand without passing judgment or giving simplistic solutions to very complex questions. They need a pastoral minister who is well-read in the area, who can answer the questions they have to help dispel some of their own myths and stereotypes about homosexuality. They need someone who can help them deal effectively with the various stages that parents experience after they learn that a child is homosexually oriented, stages very comparable to the stages of death and dying. (Parents of Gays, a national organization with chapters in large cities, is already performing a tremendous ministry in this very area of parental support and counseling.)

A particularly painful pastoral situation is ministering to a married couple when, after many years of an apparently happy heterosexual marriage, one partner learns that the other is homosexually oriented. (Marriage is not a viable solution to coping with homosexuality, despite the well-intended but tragically misguided advice that some clergy and others often give to homosexual persons.) That another person, the spouse, and sometimes children are involved further complicates the problem. Some such situations can be resolved when other issues that might prompt homosexual behavior as a symptom are dealt with in therapy. But other situations involve irreversible homosexuality, and the chances of the marriage surviving are poor.

Ministry to "married homosexuals," who seem to be increasing in number, demands sensitive and

'Coming out' is traumatic for everyone

A related pastoral need is ministry to families of homosexual individuals. They need help to cope with a son or daughter, sister or brother, or even a parent who is homosexually oriented. The knowledge usually comes directly or indirectly from the gay person, but in many cases it comes to the family, at times accidentally, through other channels. For parents in particular this is the most traumatic experience of their lives. Immediate feelings are of guilt and

The New York Times

Wednesday, March 31, 1982

Homosexual Takes Leave of a Job and of an Agony

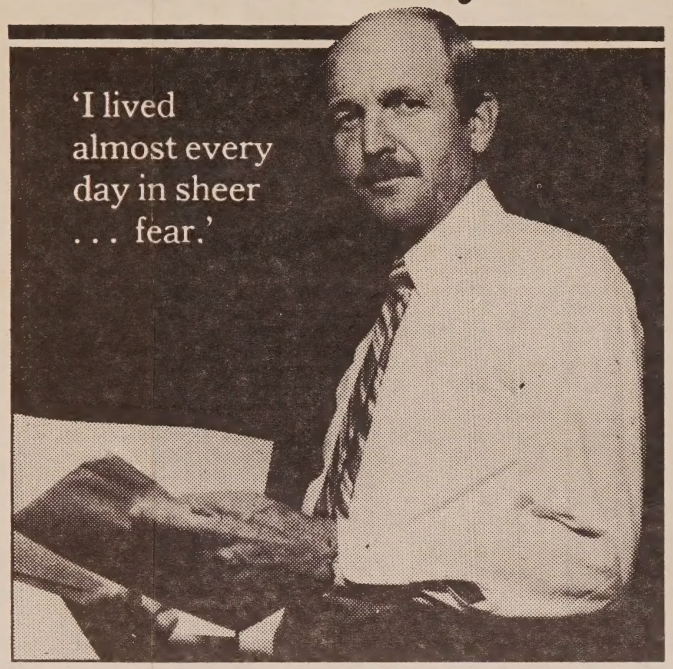
By PHIL GAILEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 30 — In more than 15 years on state and Federal payrolls, Dan J. Bradley, the departing president of the Legal Services Corporation, always worried first about keeping his secret. It survived routine background checks by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the relentless grind of the rumor mills in this city of whispers. And, despite some close calls, the chance discovery that might have sidetracked his public service career never happened.

Now, as Mr. Bradley prepares to leave Washington to begin a new life and career in Miami or San Francisco, he has stunned friends and associates with this disclosure: he is a homosexual.

Last Friday, Mr. Bradley wrote letters to close friends around the country to tell them his "deep dark secret." The first letter was to a former dean of students at Mercer University, the Baptist college in Macon, Ga., where Mr. Bradley studied for the ministry before the church's stand on segregation alienated him.

"He was a great influence on my life and I didn't want him to read about it in the newspapers," he said. "This was the first time I wrote the words, 'I am gay,' and it was unbelievably traumatic. Halfway through the letter, I realized I was being defensive and apologetic, which I didn't want to be. Once I had finished that letter, I can't describe the overwhelming relief I felt."



The New York Times/George Tames

Dan J. Bradley in his Washington office.

Common Inner Torture

Mr. Bradley's story provides a rare view inside the anxious and complicated world of closet homosexuals in the Federal work force, men and women living on a ledge of fear. Mr. Bradley, a 42-year-old lawyer who grew up in an Atlanta orphanage, has homosexual friends among members of Congress, White House staff members, Capitol Hill aides, lawyers and bureaucrats throughout the Federal establishment.

What many of them have in common, besides their sexual preference, is the inner torture of laughing at anti-homosexual jokes at office parties, of being seen in the wrong bar, or with the wrong person and, above all, of always calculating the price to their careers and personal lives of being found out.

So, he said, they live a double life, button-down straight at the office and something very different in their private world, every day of it a "terrible agony." With some exceptions in the military and intelligence areas, a change in the law in 1975 dramatically increased job protections for homosexuals in the Federal sector. But many homosexuals, including Congressional aides and appointed officials in the executive branch, still consider themselves vulnerable to the pressures that can be applied by their employers, according to Mr. Bradley.

"Until I finally came to grips with my sexuality about a year ago, and made up my mind to come out of the closet when I left this job, I lived almost every day in sheer, unmitigated fear," he said. "The fear that you're going to be discovered is always there, gnawing inside you, every time you enter a gay bar, or slip off to another city for a gay party."

Always, the Coverup

Always, he said, there was the coverup: Arranging for women with whom he was friendly and had shared his secret to brag about his virility to F.B.I. agents making a routine background check; keeping up a macho front with male colleagues; making sure he had a female escort for parties, and worrying about how to deal with homosexual issues in the legal services program.

One of his worst moments came in June, 1981, when Congress was debating an amendment by Representative Larry P. McDonald, Democrat of Georgia, to bar legal services lawyers from representing homosexuals.

"Here I was, sitting in the House gallery for three days during this debate," Mr. Bradley said, recalling the experience. "I was lobbying Congress on all kinds of amendments and was doing it with great conviction and energy. Then the McDonald amendment came up and I fell apart. I wanted to strangle that demagogue, but I had a terrible time lobbying Congressmen when they were debating my own civil rights."

Mr. Bradley said that several homosexual House members he knew voted for the amendment, something he said he could understand because he, too, had been "a master at deception."

"The web of deceit I had so consciously and meticulously woven over the years made it possible for me to rationalize whatever I had to do to protect myself," he said. "You can rationalize the lies, the deceptions or whatever. There is no end to it."

In the mid-1970's, when Reubin Askew was Governor of Florida, he selected Mr. Bradley to be State Racing Commissioner. Once again, he said, he made it through a background investigation with the aid of friends who lied for him. Mr. Bradley recalled the state investigator who checked him out saying at the time, "Mr. Bradley, you are either above reproach or you are the biggest fraud in the world."

Eventually, however, he said, he ran into Mr. Askew's "moralistic" side. "I remember being at a news conference with the Governor," Mr. Bradley said. Mr. Askew was asked his position on Anita Bryant's anti-homosexual campaign in Miami, and he said he supported it, Mr. Bradley recalled, adding, "Then he was asked if he would ever hire a homosexual, and he said he would not. I had to loosen my collar to breathe."

In recent weeks, Mr. Bradley said he had been asked by some of Mr. Askew's political associates to consider a role in the former Governor's campaign for the 1984 Democratic nomination for President. "I'm sure they'll change their minds now," he said.

Mr. Bradley, who began his Government career as a lawyer in the legal services program when it was part of the old Office of Economic Opportunity, took a leave of absence in 1976 from his regional director's job in California to work in Jimmy Carter's Presidential campaign.

Later, when he was asked to think about what role he would play in the Carter Administration. Mr. Bradley said he concluded that he should not consider any position that would raise his public profile. In June, 1979, President Carter named him to the top job at the Legal Services Corporation, an independent, federally financed agency whose 5,000 lawyers help poor people with their legal problems. The corporation has long been high on the list of some conservative organizations that view it as a nest of left-wing activists.

"I was ready to come out a year ago, but I knew that it probably would be used by the enemies of legal services in their effort to abolish the corporation," he said. "Even now, I worry about whether someone might try to use my coming out to discredit legal services."

In a recent interview, Mr. Bradley choked up and wiped tears from his eyes with a napkin as he talked about his devotion to legal services. "What sustained me all those years as I struggled with myself was legal services," he said. "In a way, it was my ministry. What legal services represented to me was the embodiment of everything I believed in politically, morally, professionally and otherwise. All those years when I was struggling with who I was, when I had no social life or meaningful personal relationships, when I was literally hibernating, Legal Services was my life."

'Suicidal Depressions' Cited

During his last days in office, Mr. Bradley quietly accepted a position on the board of directors of the Gay Rights National Lobby, which agreed not to announce the news officially until after he left the Legal Services Corporation on March 31. He also granted an interview to The Advocate, a California-based magazine for homosexuals, that is to run next month.

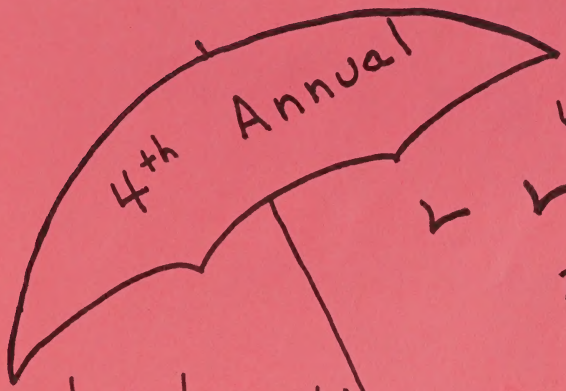
Mr. Bradley said he had had his first homosexual experience at age 28, and immediately went into the first of several "suicidal depressions." It was the beginning of almost a decade of regular sessions with psychiatrists and long periods of isolation "when I was neither straight nor gay." He said the fear that haunted him daily began to subside about a year ago when he began confiding to a few friends and became more relaxed about being seen at homosexual bars and gatherings.

Now that the news is out, Mr. Bradley said he expects many of the lucrative job offers he has had from law firms to be withdrawn. "That doesn't bother me in the least," he said. "It's small price to pay for the burden I have shed. From now on the job will have to fit my life, and not vice versa."

Mr. Bradley said he intends to either join a Miami law firm, which has told him his homosexuality does not matter, or to settle in San Francisco, which has one of the largest homosexual communities in the country, and become active in local politics.

As he leaves Washington, Mr. Bradley is taking with him a thick sheaf of letters from Senators and Congressmen that poured in last week praising his stewardship at the Legal Services Corporation, and especially the political skills he demonstrated on Capitol Hill in his lobbying campaign to save legal services.

"I think I helped save legal services," he said. "Now, I have to try to save myself."



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Please note that corporate checks cannot be accepted as this type of donation is illegal both by federal and state statute.

Checks should be made payable to HRCF / CSJ and should be mailed with this form to M.G.P.C., Box 179, 118 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02115. Your ticket will be held at the door of Napoleons in the name of the person who purchased the same. Please mail immediately as time is short. You will also be able to purchase tickets the night of the party at the door for the same amount.

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Maguire Resigns

The Executive Board of The Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus has regretfully accepted the resignation of Co-Coordinator, Ann Maguire.

Ann was originally elected to her position as Female Co-Coordinator in August of 1978 and her involvement in this leadership position spanned the terms of three Male Co-Coordinators; David Drolet, David Gearhart, and Steven Tierney. She was primarily responsible for our lobbying effort on Beacon Hill but also participated in our other activities from Fundraising to Outreach.

Ann, whose activities have included her long term work in such organizations as The Women's Political Caucus, The Lesbian Task Force, and The National Organization for Women, and as Co-Host of WBUR's " Gay Way " Radio Show plans to continue her interest in and activities on behalf of the Gay and Lesbian cause.

The whole organization is certainly going to miss this hard working and dedicated leader who has served as an inspiration for many in the last decade of struggle for our civil rights.

Steven Tierney, Male Co-Coordinator of The M.G.P.C. has stated " On behalf of the entire Gay and Lesbian Community and specifically the membership of The Caucus, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Ann for her years as a leader, a worker, and a friend; and to wish her the very best in her current and future pursuits. We all look forward to working together again soon. "

Jones Elected

Martha Jones, a long time activist for women's and gay and lesbian civil rights was elected by The Executive Board of The Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus to serve in the position of Female Co-Coordinator which was recently vacated by Ann Maguire.

Ms. Jones has a many year history of activism with The National Organization for Women and has served as the Co-Chair of Boston NOW's Lesbian Task Force.

She is skilled in Fundraising and worked with the M.G.P.C. on our joint fundraiser at The Museum of Transportation two years ago. She also has a great deal of lobbying experience for civil rights both at the national and state and city levels.

We are very pleased by Martha's decision to accept the nomination and election as Female Co-Coordinator and look forward to wonderful things from her active participation in the M.G.P.C.

Gay Pride Parade

We hope that you will all join in marching under our banner at The Gay Pride Parade on Saturday June 19, 1982. The parade will be leaving Copley Square at noon and we will be gathering at approximately eleven thirty under the M.G.P.C. banner.

Following the parade we will be sponsoring a Voter Registration Table. If you have not as yet registered please take the two minutes to do so.

C SJ Here

The Political Action Committee of The Massachusetts Gay Political Caucus is now a reality. Registered with both state and federal authorities The CSJ is now in a legal position to aide in raising money for the election of candidates to The House, Senate, and Constitutional Offices in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as well as for candidates for federal positions.

Choices concerning the first recipients of our funding will commence within the next few weeks following the Fundraiser at Napoleon's on June seventeenth. Our selections of candidates who will recieve donations will be made on the basis of proven support of the Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights Cause and will be made without regard to political party affiliation.

This ability to make the donation of funds directly to a political candidate greatly enhances our leverage in dealing with elected officials. Many have received funds from Gay and Lesbian citizens in the past but there has been no definable way to label it as " gay money ". Now, there can be no doubt as to the donor or his and her desires concerning Civil Rights.

If you are a candidate for public office or are working for one who is supportive of Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights please contact the Campaign for Social Justice in Boston at 262-1565. We will forward information on eligibility for a campaign donation to you as soon as is possible. If you wish to write to us rather than telephone please send your letter to the post office box number and address on the Newsletter Masthead.

Telephone

Please note that we have a new telephone number in Boston which is 617-262-1565. There is an automatic tape machine attached to the telephone so that your message will be received whether or not there is a person in to answer the call. We will return your call as soon as is possible if you make it a point to leave your telephone number.

Membership

If you have not renewed your membership in the M.G.P.C. for 1982 we ask that try to do so at this time.

It is not important whether you join as a sponsor, member, or as a student or unemployed person as every little bit helps in our efforts at the Statehouse and with our elected federal officials.

The membership blank is on the bottom of pagetwo . Please fill out the same with your current address and return it to us at the address on the form.

Please mail me information on the activities and meeting times of the following committees:

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If you wish information as to the current schedule of our meetings and events please call our telephone at 262-1565 and leave a message. We will return your call as soon as is possible.

1982 Booklet

The 1982 Legislative Booklet is out and orders for the same may be made by writing to "Booklet", M.G.P.C. Box 179, 118 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02115.

This year's edition is considered to be the best we have ever produced. Previous editions have been labeled as prototypes for Civil Rights Organizations around the country.

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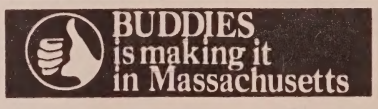

Buddies

733 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 617-262-2480

A REVIEW OF THE IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING THE GAY AND LESBIAN COMMUNITIES SHOULD MAKE IT CLEAR WHY 1982 IS THE YEAR TO GET INVOLVED IN THE EFFORTS TO PROVIDE AND PROTECT YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS. TOGETHER, WE CAN MAKE MASSACHUSETTS A BETTER PLACE FOR LESBIANS AND GAY MEN TO LIVE. PLEASE JOIN THE MEN AND THE WOMEN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GAY POLITICAL CAUCUS TODAY. FOR A SMALL DONATION YOU CAN HELP MAKE THE COMMONWEALTH A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE AND TO WORK.

( ) SPONSORSHIP $25.00 ( ) MEMBERSHIP $10.00 ( ) STUDENT AND UNEMPLOYED $5.00

NAME:_____ADDRESS:_____

CITY:_____STATE:_____ZIP:_____

TELEPHONE:_____

PLEASE MAIL THE ABOVE FORM WITH YOUR CHECK MADE OUT TO THE M.G.P.C. IN THE AMOUNT YOU WISH TO DONATE TO M.G.P.C., BOX 179, 118 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02115.

You are cordially invited to an evening
in honor of Dr. John Boswell
recipient of The Melcher Book Award for 1981
for Christianity, Social Tolerance, and Homosexuality
published by the University of Chicago Press

* * * *

Thursday, October 15, 1981 at 8 p.m.
Coolidge Room, Ballou Hall
Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts

* * * *

sponsored by the Unitarian Universalist Association

899-8676

Waltham
Battered Women
Support Committee, Inc.

Emergency Housing

Emergency housing is provided for battered women and their children in the form of "safe-houses," private homes where a woman can stay for up to a week. The location of "safe-houses" is strictly confidential.

Support Groups

Support groups meet once a week and are led by former battered women.

Advocacy

Working with the police and courts, Support Committee activists advise women of their rights under the Abuse Prevention Act, explain the procedures they will encounter and, if necessary, accompany women to the police station or courthouse.

Referral

The Support Committee keeps a file of services available through agencies in the area and refers a woman to these agencies as needed. No referrals are made to agencies that encourage the woman to stay in the battering situation.

Community Education

The Support Committee holds monthly Introductory Meetings (IM's) to introduce members of the community to our organization and the issue of domestic violence. At these meetings we show a film, explain more about our organization and explain what people can do if they are interested in helping.

We also welcome the opportunity to speak to community groups.

Articles and books on the topic of domestic violence are available through the Support Committee.

We're as close as your phone 24 hours a day 899-8676

Purpose

We are here to **listen**. . . not to make miracles.

We are here to **help** women **discover** what they are feeling. . . not to make feelings go away.

We are here to **help** a woman **identify** her **options**. . . not to decide for her what she should do.

We are here to **discuss steps** with her. . . not to take the steps for her.

We are here to **help** a woman **discover** her own **strength**. . . not to rescue her and leave her still vulnerable.

We are here to **help** a woman **discover she can help herself**. . . not to take responsibility for her.

We are here to **help women learn to choose**. . . not to make it unnecessary for her to make difficult choices.

We are here to provide support for change.

— C. Parsons, 1978

Abuse Prevention Act

A New Law was passed in the summer of 1978 in Massachusetts pertaining to domestic violence. Chapter 209A allows all three courts — Probate, District, and Superior — to issue temporary emergency orders when requested:

Vacate — abuser must leave premises.

Restraining — abuser cannot harrass in home, work, town, etc.

Custody — of children and victim.

Support — of children and victim.

Damages — medical, moving, legal expenses, loss of earnings from work.

Any household member (related or not), family member, blood relative, former spouse, or minor children may request these orders. There are **no costs** for filing and **no lawyer necessary!**

VIOLATION OF THESE ORDERS IS NOW A CRIMINAL OFFENSE

WIFE BEATER (wif be' ter) originating from a childhood of abuse and from cultures condoning violence: 1. A man who thinks he owns his wife and carves a dungeon for her in his castle. 2. A man who feels isolated, insecure, inferior, defensive and jealous. 3. A man who relies on violence to express his feelings. 4. A man who represents 20,000,000 American men. 5. During the time it took you to read this, two women were beaten.

The Support Committee Needs Your Help!

899-8676
P.O. Box 24
Waltham, MA 02254

Proveemos servicios también para la comunidad hispana. ¡Llámenos!